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1925

American Grown **ROSES**



Star of Persia
(See page 9)

Bobbink & Atkins



Rutherford New Jersey

Suggestions to Customers

ORDER EARLY. It greatly facilitates shipment if orders are received early, and will save disappointment to our customers.

IMPORTANT. Please advise when ordering, if you wish goods shipped by parcel post, express, or freight, giving best route for quick delivery. We will not warrant prompt delivery of goods shipped by freight. Please write Name, Post Office, County, and State, also Number of Street, plainly; also any other information necessary to expedite delivery.

TERMS. Cash, or satisfactory reference must accompany all orders, unless the party ordering has an account.

HOW TO REACH OUR NURSERIES. Visitors invited. Our Nurseries, consisting of 500 acres, are located within 10 miles of New York City. The automobile roads leading to our Nurseries are exceptionally fine. Rutherford is the first and Carlton Hill the second station on the main line of the Erie Railroad. Take the Hudson Tunnel at 33d Street or at Cortlandt Street Terminal—trains connect with the Erie Railroad at Jersey City. The Carlton Hill Station is only five minutes' walk from our office and Nurseries.

SUBSTITUTION. When ordering state if we may replace sold-out varieties with others equally as good. This will save delay by correspondence.

PRICES


All Roses listed in this catalogue, unless otherwise separately priced, are \$1 each, \$9 for 10, for strong field-grown plants.

To secure 10 rate, order 10 or more Roses in lots of not less than 5 of each variety. For example—an order of 5 General Jacqueminot and 4 Ophelia will be given the each price, but if 5 of each are ordered, the 10 rate is given.

All Standard or Tree Roses are \$2.50 each, except as noted. For larger quantities, ask for special rates.

COLLECTIONS OF OUR SELECTION: 12 varieties Everblooming Roses, \$10; 25 varieties, \$20.

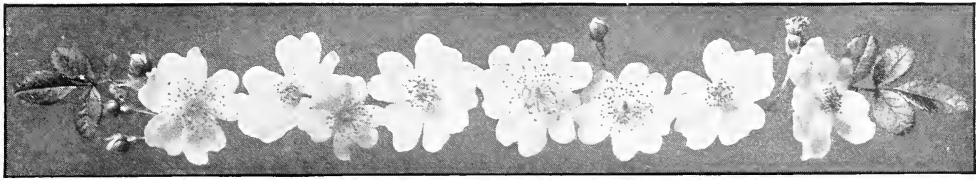
The prices of our field-grown Roses have been made as low as is consistent with the high standard of quality we mean to maintain. They are f. o. b. Rutherford, N. J. This edition of our Rose-Book cancels all sales conditions and prices previously quoted. Novelties are sold at the each rate in any quantity.

 *We will make no adjustments unless complaints are made within five days after receipt of stock. Complaints must be made direct to our office in writing. Your order is booked with this distinct understanding. All shipments at customer's risk.*

While we exercise the greatest care to have all Roses genuine and reliable, and hold ourselves prepared to replace, on proper proof, all that prove untrue, we do not give any warranty, expressed or implied; and in case of any error on our part, it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not at any time be held responsible for a greater amount than the original price of the Rose plants.

BOBBINK & ATKINS

RUTHERFORD, N. J.



AMERICAN-GROWN ROSES

WE PRESENT this condensed form of our illustrated catalogue, "American-Grown Roses," with color descriptions. For complete descriptions refer to our illustrated catalogue "American-Grown Roses," mailed to you last year. We call your attention to the many colored illustrations of new and scarce varieties. These we have tested in our Nurseries and find them worthy to take their place with accepted Roses in every garden.

The Rose plants grown by us—listed and described in this catalogue—are known as two-year-old, low-budded, field-grown plants. And why are they known as such? Because it takes two full growing seasons for the plants to develop after the budding process.

We use largely *Rosa multiflora* for what is known by Rose-growers as the stock. These plants have been growing in the field, in their permanent place, for several months previous to budding. The term budding means the insertion of a bud in the stem of the stock plant, directly above the root-system, or, on account of the peculiar formation of the plant, it may be said that the eye is really inserted in the root-system, as the part of the plant below the branches appears to be all roots.

The reason this method of cultivation has been adopted is because few varieties of Hybrid Teas, Teas, Pernetianas, Hybrid Perpetuals, and some others will grow satisfactorily on their own roots, and even when certain varieties do make sufficient roots of their own, they are usually so weak that the plant never becomes strong enough to produce vigorous growth and perfect flowers.

We produce, each year, several hundred thousand Rose plants in hundreds of varieties, and have constantly more than 60 acres devoted to the cultivation of the Rose and the stock upon which it is budded, for our Rose-growing work is complete, not depending on others for the vital root-system which controls the life of every outdoor Rose.

It is our ambition to provide suitable Roses for every part of America, and we want those who buy from us to feel that we, too, are interested in making the American nation the real world-home of the garden Rose, so that the fine motto of the American Rose Society, "A Rose for every home, a bush for every garden," may be realized.

We collect varieties of Roses from all parts of the earth and try them out; our experimenting and testing are unique and can be seen by visitors to our Nursery.

We lead in having developed an American source of good Roses, and the plants we supply are not only adapted to this continent, but can obviously reach the aspiring Rose-grower in good condition in every country where Roses are known, grown, and loved.

We shall be pleased to have every lover of Roses visit our Rose-fields during the growing season. The past summer many hundreds of our customers came to see the Roses in bloom. There were times when hundreds of thousands of beautiful and perfect flowers could be seen at one time on many varieties of Roses. You are invited to participate in this pleasure.

BOBBINK & ATKINS, Rutherford, N. J.



Rev F. Page-Roberts. See page 8

INSURING ROSE PROSPERITY

The Time to Plant Roses

Roses may be planted either in the fall or in the spring. Many experienced growers prefer fall planting because then there is less haste, the ground is warm, and the plants are in position, ready to take advantage of the first spring push. (See suggestions for fall planting on next page.)

Spring Planting

By far the larger part of Rose-planting is done in the spring. It should be done *early*, and we again urgently request our friends to place their Rose orders in *midwinter*, so that shipment may be made at the most favorable time for insuring success.

Late Spring Planting

For those who for any reason are prevented from early spring planting, we have provided in all the leading varieties a limited supply of Roses which have been started in pots, not in green-houses but in coldframes, and these we can ship for garden extension or garden replacement at any time while they last.

Getting Ready for Roses

While Roses will endure poor conditions and flower under such conditions, the success which follows proper preparation makes that preparation always advisable.

Deep preparation of the soil is often urged, even to as much as 3 feet, and while in cases where drainage is poor this is important, it is by no means always essential. Good results may be had with far less expense and trouble. To stir the ground thoroughly to the depth of two spade-shoves, put down honestly 9 inches each shove, will usually provide for root prosperity.

If the ground is soggy or wet, there must be drainage provided—Roses want plenty of water passing through the soil, but they will not endure wet feet! Rough clods, stones, bats, etc., to a depth of 6 inches will do the draining.

Roses are not dainty feeders. They like strong soil and plenty of food. The heavy soils, like those of clay, seem to please them most, though even in sand they will do well if additional food is supplied.

Well-rotted manure—cow manure preferred, stable manure nearly as good—is the key that unlocks the flower gates for Roses. Plenty of it, to the extent of one-third the whole bulk that has been stirred up; well-rotted for certain; thoroughly mixed in the soil, so that the Rose roots may easily find it; and the planter may feel that he has done his part.

Bone-meal will help, if available, especially when worked into the soil as planting is done, at rate of a large trowelful to a plant. Commercial sheep manure, in the same proportion, is useful.

Scotch soot, resulting from the burning of

peat, is of known value, both as a fertilizer for spring dressing and to bother the bugs; and any soot from a chimney above a wood-fire is valuable.

Well-rotted manure is the standby of the Rose-grower, however. Put in plenty, and then put in some more when the beds are prepared. Dig more in each spring; keep at it; Roses often starve to death, but seldom die of indigestion!

Planting Roses

If at all practicable, the Rose-bed ought to be ready long enough before the Roses come to permit the ground thoroughly to settle. For early spring planting the preparation might well be made the preceding autumn, while for the desirable fall planting several weeks of "settling" will help, though not essential.

When the Roses arrive from our nurseries, the planter should have the ground ready. Open the package and separate the bundles, then "heel in"—which is simply loose planting in a slanting trench—so that the plants can be taken for setting 2 or 3 at a time. Keep the roots covered all the time, and if it is windy, carry the plants to the place of planting in a pail of water. Rose roots are not intended to be exposed to the air; they belong in the ground.

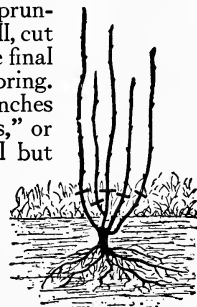
After the hole is dug and ready, take a plant and carefully prune any mangled ends of the roots, using a sharp knife or pruning shears. If planting in the fall, cut the top but slightly, so that the final pruning may be done in the spring. If in spring, trim back all branches to not more than 3 to 6 "eyes," or buds, and remove entirely all but the 3 or 4 strongest shoots. (See illustration.)

Set the plant in the hole, which ought to be larger than the net space required, spreading out the roots carefully, so that fine earth can

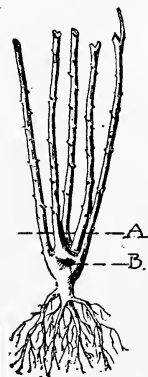
be brought into contact with them. When they are thus separated and covered, fill in more good soil over the roots, firming it down with the hands. When the hole is full, stamp the soil firmly with the feet. Roses will not do well if loosely planted; the roots love firm soil.

Plant about 2 inches deeper than the "crown" from which the shoots arise. This deep planting is essential. (See illustration.)

Plant Hybrid Tea and Tea Roses 18 to 24 inches apart, Hybrid Perpetuals $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet, and Climbers at least 6 feet.



A Rose properly planted with the roots spread out as they should be. The cross-marks on the stems show where to prune after planting.



A. Shows depth to plant.
B. Shows where plant was budded.

American-Grown Roses — Bobbink & Atkins

Cultivation and Protection

Roses need continuous cultivation. Keep the soil stirred, so that it does not cake about them, but do not cultivate deeper than 2 inches.

Water thoroughly when the Roses are planted. This means that the ground ought to be soaked to the depth of the planting. During the growing season a real, thorough watering once a week will help. Do not "sprinkle" and think you are watering. Soak the ground when you do water, and then do not again water until the surface is quite dry.

Protect from bugs and bothers by spraying with bordeaux mixture (see any good Rose book for details) several times prior to June 30, beginning while the plants are dormant. If the green aphid or plant louse comes, spray with a solution of Ivory or other soap, or with a weak solution of some nicotine preparation, like "Black-Leaf 40."

Very good results have followed the use of a mulch of about 3 inches of tobacco stems, the refuse from cigar factories. The earth is kept cool and the aphid repelled.

The dreaded "black spot" is less likely to bother our outdoor-grown, husky Roses than those that have been greenhouse infected. Pick up and burn all dropped leaves, cultivate thoroughly, cut flowers with liberal stems, and vigorous growth will act as the best protection against insects and diseases.

The 1922 American Rose Annual prints in its complete article on rose insects and diseases a dependable treatment for "black spot." Before the disease appears, the plants are to be dusted (using a "dust gun") with a mixture of nine parts dusting sulphur to one part powdered lead arsenate, and this treatment, repeated each three

weeks during the summer, will also protect against powdery mildew and certain insects.

When winter comes and the ground has frozen, Hybrid Tea and Tea Roses need protection against the sun and the thawing of warm winter days. Evergreen boughs are ideal for this protection. In severe climates Roses are protected by covering with earth, and sometimes by also covering with boards to shed water.

The Hybrid Perpetuals are hardy, as are most of the Climbers, but a little protection is altogether worth while for all of them. In this matter, as in other matters of Rose prosperity, association with other Rose-lovers is invaluable. Join the American Rose Society, read its Annuals, and talk with the Rose friends you will find in your vicinity. It is worth while.

Using Cut Roses

To get the full value of the cut flowers, Roses should be cut when the bud is half opened, using a sharp scissors, knife, or pruning-shears, and taking as long a stem as possible without mutilating the bush or removing the young buds which will later develop. It is best to cut either in the cool of the evening or in early morning, plunging the stems deeply into a vase filled with water, which should be left for an hour at least in a cool, dark place.

Suggestions for Fall Planting of Roses

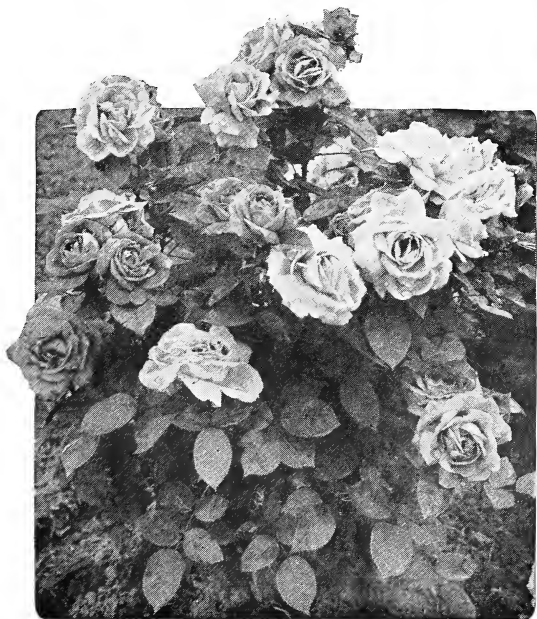
Upon receipt of the plants, open the bundle and give them a thorough watering, or immerse the plants in a pail or tub of water for a few hours. Do not allow plants to be exposed to sun and wind. After removing them from the water, cut away roots that may be broken or damaged.

Prepare the soil as before directed. In planting, dig a hole sufficiently large to accommodate the roots when spread out on the bottom of the hole, the same as you would spread your hand on a flat surface. In filling in the soil, shake the plant lightly in order that the soil may mix between the roots, then fill in the soil and firm it in order that the plant may be solid. Be sure to see that the lower parts of the lower branches are below the surface of the soil.

Before cold weather sets in and the frost enters the ground, mound the soil around the branches of the plant to a height of at least 8 to 12 inches, and then cover with loose litter. This will prevent the wind and sun drying the branches during the winter. At the proper time in the spring, remove the soil and cut back the branches to within 4 to 6 inches of the ground.

In the cultivation of Roses, the soil cannot be too tight at the roots and too loose on the surface.

In the spring, the soil should be removed and the branches of the plant cut back to within 4 to 6 inches of the ground. A calm day during a dull or rainy period should be chosen, as the wood will suffer very much if exposed to the sun and wind after being uncovered.



Captain Hayward. See page 18



NOVELTIES AND SCARCE VARIETIES

Season 1924-1925

The Roses described hereafter are the last word of the greatest hybridizers in the world as produced in recent years. They are all growing in our nurseries, and are described in part from observation and in part from the introducer's descriptions.

All these Roses are \$2.50 each, except where otherwise noted, for strong field-grown plants

ADOLF KOSCHEL. Per. (W. Kordes Sons, 1918.) Large, full flowers of intense orange-yellow, with reddish shadings and sweetly scented, are produced on long, vigorous stems.

AMELIE DE BETHUNE. Per. (Pernet-Ducher, 1923.) Coral-red, shaded with yellow at the base. Quite similar to Mme. Edouard Herriot, but flower more double and larger.

ANGELE PERNET. Per. (Pernet-Ducher, 1924.) Latest introduction of the raiser, which is described by him as a very distinct and novel color being vivid orange-yellow, shaded fiery deep reddish apricot; sweetly scented. This Rose received the Gold Medal at the Bagatelle Gardens in Paris last year. \$5 each.

ARIEL. HT. (Bees Ltd., 1922.) A wonderful combination of color of flame-like orange and yellow with scarlet shadings towards the center and also the outside of the buds. This Rose has all the good qualities of Independence Day but with richer, more vivid colors and a fine fruity fragrance. \$1.50 each.

ARGENTINE CRAMON. HT. (C. Chamberd, 1915.) The outside of the nicely recurved petals is white shaded rose at the points, while inside it has an even color of rose-pink. Large, double flowers, and beautiful purple-green foliage. \$2 each.

BARONNE CHARLES D'HUART. HT. (Ketten Bros., 1910.) Pale lilac-rose suffused fleshy white; very full and perfectly formed flowers. Vigorous, upright grower. Very free flowering.

BETTY UPRICHARD. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1920.) Delicate salmon-pink to carmine inside, while the outside of petals is glowing carmine with coppery sheen and a suffusion of orange—a glorious combination. Free flowering.

BIANCA. HT. (Wm. Paul & Son, 1913.) Flower creamy white, shaded with peach color. Long pointed buds. Vigorous and free flowering.

CAPTAIN KILBEE-STUART. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1922.) Rich glowing velvety crimson, shaded scarlet. Flowers of wonderful size and most delightful fragrance.

CORNELIS TIMMERMANS. HT. (Jos. Timmermans, 1919.) A large, full, sweetly scented flower of soft pink with yellow shading. Vigorous and free flowering. \$1.50 each.

COURTNEY PAGE. HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1922.) Scarlet-crimson, overlaid and shaded deeper crimson. Free flowering.

DERNBURG. HT. (Dr. Krüger, 1917.) Large, full flowers of pink, shaded coral-red and yellow.

DOMKAPITULAR DR. LAGER. HT. (P. Lambert, 1903.) Rose-pink and carmine; fragrant. Free flowering; beautiful foliage. \$1.50 ea.

DR. JOSEPH DREW. HT. (Courtney Page, 1918.) Large flowers of salmon-yellow, suffused with pink. Very fragrant and free flowering.

EARL HAIG. HT. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1921.) Deep reddish crimson—a solid color that does not fade. Large, perfectly formed flowers which are very sweetly perfumed. \$2 each.

EDGAR M. BURNETT. HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1914.) Outside of petals deep rosy pink, while inside the color shades to light flesh-pink. Large, well-formed, sweetly scented flowers.

ELEANOR HENNING. HT. (Easlea, 1920.) Lovely salmon-pink flowers, deliciously fragrant. Beautiful foliage; free flowering.

ETIENNE REBEILLARD. Per. (Pernet-Ducher, 1923.) A lovely shade of flesh-pink, with golden suffusion. Globular flowers, which are sweetly scented. \$1.50 each.

FRAGRANT BOUQUET. Per.-HT. (Howard & Smith, 1922.) Flowers delicate flesh-pink, with base of petals golden yellow; lasting fragrance. Free flowering; vigorous. \$1 each.

GEISHA. Per. (Van Rossem, 1920.) Flower pure deep golden yellow, gradually changing to golden yellow when opening. A sport from Mme. Edouard Herriot.

HAWLMARK CRIMSON. HT. (A. Dickson, 1920.) The pointed buds are of an intense crimson coloring, veined maroon, becoming crimson-scarlet upon opening. Flowers nearly single, very fragrant. Free flowering. \$1 50 each.

HORTULANUS FIET. Per. (H. A. Verschuren & Sons, 1919.) Large flowers of a bright nankeen-yellow on strong, stiff stems. \$1.50 each.

IMPERIAL POTENTATE. HT. (Clarke Bros., 1923.) Large, double flowers of glistening rose-pink, sweetly scented. This Rose received several awards at Portland, Ore. \$1.50 each.

J. G. GLASSFORD. HT. (H. Dickson & Sons, 1920.) The color is clear, deep crimson-lake, without shading. Long pointed buds which develop into large flowers. Large, dark green foliage. Free flowering. \$2 each.

JOHANNES TROJAN. HT. (H. Kiese & Co., 1915.) The flower is fiery blood-red and has the habit of Gruss an Teplitz. \$1.50 each.

JOSEPHINE. HT. (Wm. Paul & Son, 1914.) Large, full flower of rosy flesh, shading to salmon-yellow at the base of petals. Vigorous. \$2 each.

American-Grown Roses — Bobbink & Atkins

JUSTIZRAT DR. HESSERT. HT. (P. Lambert, 1919.) Reddish salmon, outside petals are of yellowish pink. Long, pointed buds developing into large flowers. More or less dwarf but vigorous grower. \$1.50 each.

LADY CRAIG. HT. (H. Dickson, 1922.) Deep cadmium-yellow, with darker center. Large, full flowers of fine form. Free and constant bloomer.

LAMIA. HT. (Easlea, 1918.) Intense reddish orange flowers which, while not very double, are very charming. A vigorous grower. \$2 each.

LORD CHARLEMONT. HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1922.) Clear crimson, deepening to carmine-crimson. Very long flowers of perfect shape, and very sweetly scented.

MABEL MORSE. HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1922.) The raiser considers this one of the best, clear, bright golden yellow Roses without shading; sweetly scented. Very large flowers and very free flowering, with perfectly mildew-proof foliage. \$2 each.

MAMA LAMESCH. HT. (P. Lambert, 1922.) A superb color—deep orange-yellow and flesh, shaded deeper on reverse of petals and deep shrimp-pink in the center. Vigorous and free flowering. Glossy green foliage.

MARY MONRO. HT. (Pemberton, 1921.) Full, globular flowers of carmine-pink, flushed saffron. Growth vigorous and blooms continuously.

MINNIE SAUNDERS. HT. (Hicks, 1921.) Beautiful vermilion which does not fade. Very free flowering and vigorous.

MME. POINCARÉ. HT. (Correct name is La Rose de Mme. Raymond Poincaré.) (Gravereaux, 1919.) Perfectly formed long buds; full, cup-shaped flowers of bright apricot, outer petals salmon, shaded pink. Vigorous grower. \$1.50 ea.

MRS. ALFRED TATE. HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1909.) Copper-yellow, with golden yellow shading. \$1.50 each.

MRS. CURNOCK SAWDAY. HT. (Hicks, 1920.) Rich satiny pink. Vigorous grower.

MRS. H. R. DARLINGTON. HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1920.) The flower is creamy white and of perfect shape, carried rigidly upright. \$1.50 each.

MRS. JAMES WILLIAMSON. HT. (H. Dickson, 1922.) The color is a clear Enchantress pink without shading. Large, full, well-formed flowers; delightfully fragrant. Vigorous grower.

MRS. J. C. AINSWORTH. HT. (Clarke Bros., 1918.) A beautiful sport from Mrs. Charles Russell but distinct in color. Buds are of peach-blossom pink, shading to a delicate mauve, tinted white at the edges, changing to a lovely crimson-pink at the center upon opening. \$1.50 each.

MRS. PRENTISS NICHOLS. HT. (Robert Scott & Sons, 1922.) Large, double, well-formed flowers of brilliant deep pink. A very erect and vigorous grower. Beautiful foliage. \$1 each.

MRS. S. T. WRIGHT. T. (A. Dickson & Sons, 1914.) The flowers have a charming suffusion of pure rose-pink on cadmium-orange-chrome. Free flowering.

PAX LABOR. Per. (C. Chambard, 1918.) Large, full, light golden yellow flowers, passing to pale sulphur-yellow. In cool weather flushed with crimson. A strong grower. \$1 each.

PINK BEDDER. HT. (Wm. Paul & Son, 1920.) A beautiful rose-pink variety. Vigorous grower.

PORTIA. HT. (Bees Ltd., 1921.) Vivid nasturtium-red and deep shrimp-pink flowers of medium size. Vigorous and free flowering.

PUCK. HT. (Bees Ltd., 1921.) Flowers velvety deep carmine, perfectly shaped and wonderfully fragrant. Olive-green, leathery foliage.

REINHARD BÄDECKER. Per. (W. Kordes Sons, 1918.) The flower is of an intense yellow color, with reddish shadings on reverse of petals. A vigorous grower with large, deep glossy green foliage. \$1.50 each.

REV. F. PAGE-ROBERTS. HT. (B. R. Cant & Sons, 1921.) Beautiful Maréchal Niel yellow, occasionally veined with buff in the bud and young stages. Blooms very large, quite double (40 to 45 petals), beautifully formed, with a sweet, fruity scent. The growth is vigorous and branching, and the foliage resistant to mildew and black-spot. It is extremely liberal in blooming, and is surpassingly beautiful in autumn when deep orange tones are developed in the buds and half-open blooms. We consider this a most valuable variety and recommend it for every garden. \$2.50 each. (See illustration on page 4.)

SOUV. DE CHARLES LAEMMEL. Per. (F. Gillot, 1919.) Flower golden and orange-yellow, slightly shaded with rose; large, full, and fragrant. Very vigorous. \$2 each.

SOUV. DE MME. AUGUSTINE GILLOT. Per. (F. Gillot, 1920.) Large flowers of salmony flesh-pink, base of petals yellowish salmon, reverse of petals silvery rose; sweet-scented.

SOUV. DE MARQUES LOUREIRO. HT. (Ketten Bros., 1912.) Flower Lincoln-red on a coral-red ground, with base of petals Indian yellow. Vigorous grower, and free flowering.

THERESE ZEIMET-LAMBERT. HT. (P. Lambert, 1923.) Long-pointed buds opening to large, ideal flowers of carmine-red on orange- and ocher-yellow ground. Very fragrant and vigorous.

VICOMTE MAURICE DE MELLON. HT. (Ketten Bros., 1921.) Flowers large and full, with beautiful shades of apricot and yellowish salmon; fragrant. Free flowering, and vigorous.

VICTORY. HT. (S. McGredy & Son, 1920.) Glowing scarlet-crimson flowers of perfect shape. Very free flowering and sweet-scented.

W. E. WALLACE. HT. (H. Dickson, 1922.) Large flowers of exquisite form; deep golden yellow without shading; very sweetly scented; A very vigorous grower with beautiful deep bronzy red foliage, changing to olive-green.



NEW CLIMBING ROSES

All these Roses are \$1 each, except where otherwise noted

ALBERTINE. HW. (Barbier & Co., 1921.) Coppery chamois-yellow, reverse of petals bright salmon, turning to coppery pink. Large, double flowers. Vigorous grower, with glossy foliage.

ANDRE LOUIS. HW. (R. Tanne, 1920.) This wonderful, rapid-growing Rose is one of the best for covering banks or bare spaces. It ranks with the honeysuckle in vigor and habit, and will also keep its glossy foliage until long after frost. The beautiful, large, full, well-formed flesh-pink flowers, which appear four to five on each stem, might be termed miniature Souv. de la Malmaisons.

BONNIE PRINCE. HW. (Thomas Cook, 1918.) A new, pure white, free-flowering climber which in shape and size of the flower resembles the well-known Paul's Scarlet Climber. Undoubtedly it will supersede all other hardy white Roses.

CL. MME. EDOUARD HERRIOT. Cl. Per. (Ketten Bros., 1921.) A vigorous climbing sport of this well-known Rose. A novelty of the greatest value, as, unlike many climbing sports, its flowers are produced in great profusion. The plant is strong and clean. \$2.50 each.

DOUE RAMBLER. HW. (Begault Pigne, 1921.) Bright pink. Larger and fuller than Dorothy Perkins. Disease resistant.

FERNAND TANNE. HW. (R. Tanne, 1920.) Cream-yellow, large, full, fragrant flowers.

FRAICHEUR. HW. (E. Turbat & Co., 1921.) Delicate rose-pink flowers in large clusters. Strong, vigorous grower with glossy green foliage.

HAVINGER RAMBLER. Mult. (Pemberton, 1920.) Large clusters of rosette-shaped flowers of a lovely almond-blossom-pink color. \$1.50 each.

JACOTTE. HW. (Barbier & Co., 1920.) Brilliant coppery salmon on a saffron yellow base—a novel color of great merit. It has beautiful, deep glossy green foliage and is a vigorous climber. When better known, this will be one of the leading climbers.

LE RIGIDE. Mult. (E. Turbat & Co., 1920.) Intense Neyron pink; very lasting. Semi-double blooms in large trusses. Foliage and wood light green. Vigorous.

MME. VICTOR LOTTIN. HW. (Victor Lottin, 1921.) Lovely bright red flowers with crimson shadings. Free flowering. \$1.50 each.

MARY WALLACE. HW. (Van Fleet, 1921.) A pillar Rose, making a fine, strong, self-supporting plant 6 to 8 feet high, with large, glossy foliage, blooming with great freedom in spring and bearing a considerable number of fine buds in summer and fall. Flowers very large, generally exceeding 4 inches across, well-formed, semi-double, of a bright clear rose-pink, with salmon base. \$1.50 each.

MOSEL. Mult. (P. Lambert, 1920.) Violet-blue, full flowers in large trusses. Free flowering.

PAPA GOUCHAULT. Mult. (E. Turbat & Co., 1922.) Pure crimson-red, very lasting—does not fade. Double blooms of nice form. Vigorous climber with glossy green foliage. A wonderful variety.

PEMBERTON'S WHITE RAMBLER. Mult. (Pemberton, 1914.) A pure white climber. It blooms in large trusses of small, double flowers which endure a long time both on the plant and when cut. The upright flower-stems and its vigorous and disease-free growth will make this a very popular white climber when it is better known. \$1.50.

PERLE VON WIENERWALD. Mult. (Pras-kac, 1914.) Flower very lasting, carmine-pink, reverse of petals lighter rose color. The very large trusses are borne (often 50 blooms) on vigorous-growing plants. \$1.50 each.

STAR OF PERSIA. Cl. Per. (Pemberton, 1919.) A brilliant new Rose with flowers on the order of the lovely old Harison's Yellow, semi-double, bright yellow, and about 3 inches across. It makes a striking low climber, or pillar Rose from 8 to 10 feet high, bursting into showers of sparkling bloom in early June. It does not fade and the flower trusses last several weeks. It is one of the most remarkable novelties introduced in recent years, tending, as it does, to be a truly yellow hardy climber. \$2 each. (See illustration on front cover.)

VICOMTESSE DE CHABANNES. HW. (E. Buatois, 1921.) Purplish red, with white center. Large clusters. Vigorous grower.

VIOLETTE. Mult. (E. Turbat & Co., 1921.) Deep violet, shading to violet-blue—more intense than Veilchenblau.

NEW POLYANTHA ROSES

All these Roses are \$1.50 each, except where otherwise noted

DOROTHY HOWARTH. (Bees Ltd., 1921.) Coral-pink with most delicate shell tints and shadings of salmon. Huge, graceful trusses cover the plant throughout the summer until frost. Vigorous grower, with shining, deep green foliage.

LA FAYETTE (Joseph Guy). (A. Nonin, 1921.) Bright scarlet-red. Large, semi-double flowers; good keeper. Free flowering. \$1 each.

THE CHATILLON ROSE. (A. Nonin, 1923.) Silvery crimson, with whitish center. Semi-double blooms, produced in great sprays having from 15 to 30 flowers. Very good keeper. Will become one of the most popular varieties. \$1 ea.

VULCAIN. (E. Turbat & Co., 1921.) Dark cherry-red, full flower. Very free flowering and a vigorous grower.

THE EVERBLOOMING ROSES

INCLUDING HYBRID TEA, PERNETIANA, AND TEA ROSES

AMONG these Roses are found the results of the utmost endeavors of the great Rose hybridizers of the world for more than a half-century since Guillot in 1867 sent out the first Hybrid Tea, *La France*. In this half-century of endeavor, size, form, variety of color, fragrance, and general beauty and adaptability have all advanced more than in the previous two thousand years of Rose history.

The Hybrid Teas (designated hereafter by the letters HT) include the major part of this list, resulting from crosses between the tender Tea Roses and the ruggedly hardy Hybrid Perpetual garden Roses. They supply the widest range of beauty in color and form, of fragrance and fine habit, and if nurtured and protected as recommended in this catalogue, are completely dependable.

The Pernetiana Roses (designated hereafter by the abbreviation Per.) are a relatively new class, mostly resulting from the generation of effort placed upon combinations between other Hybrid Teas and the brilliantly colored Austrian Briar type by Mons. Pernet-Ducher, a devoted French hybridizer. They supply the tints of yellow, salmon, orange and flame-crimson not otherwise found, and are characterized not only by beauty and color of blooms, but usually by good fragrance and by deep green leathery foliage. They have a certain susceptibility to the "black-spot" disease, which, however, can be successfully controlled by following the directions given on page 6.

The Tea Roses (designated hereafter by the letter T) are the basis of the everblooming class, and are primarily the earlier development of varieties from the more tropical forms that bloom on the wood of the current year. They include some of our finest and most desirable varieties, and they can be carried over comfortably by protective treatment just a little more complete than that given the Hybrid Teas. The first Tea Roses came from China the latter part of the eighteenth century. They were first introduced by Guillot in 1873 crossing between Climbers and *Rosa indica*.

The Polyantha Roses, which actually deserve the designation of "everblooming" more than any other Roses, are treated separately on page 19.

All these Roses are \$1 each, \$9 for 10, for strong field-grown plants, except where otherwise priced

Admiral Ward. HT. A good dark red Rose. Free-blooming.

Aladdin. HT. Coppery yellow to orange; large and free flowering. \$1.50 each.

Alexander Emslie. HT. Large, ruby-red flowers, developing to deep velvety crimson. \$1.50 each.

Alfred W. Mellersh. HT. The salmon-yellow flowers shade to rose-amber in the center. \$1.50.

Amalie de Greiff. HT. Brick-rose in color, with salmon-red and orange-yellow center.

America (Hill's America). HT. Large, rose-pink, fine-shaped, sweetly scented flowers. \$1.50 ea.

Antoine Rivoire. HT. Rosy flesh flowers on yellow ground, edged with deep carmine.

Arthur R. Goodwin. Per. Buds open copper, mixed with orange-red, later replaced by soft salmon-pink.

Aspirant Marcel Rouyer. HT. Deep apricot, more reddish in center, tinted salmon-flesh on outer petals. \$2.50 each.

Augustine Guinoisseau. HT. Well-shaped white blooms overlaid with soft blush; fragrant. A free bloomer.

Augustus Hartmann. HT. Brilliant geranium-red blooms, flushed with orange; large.

Beaute de Lyon. Per. Large, full flowers of coral-red, slightly shaded with yellow.

Benedicte Seguin. HT. Coppery orange. A fine variety. \$1.50 each.

Bessie Brown. HT. Ivory-white blooms of immense size, good substance, and richly perfumed.

Betty. HT. A peculiar shade of coppery rose, overspread with golden yellow, the blooms being extra large, full, and fragrant.

Bloomfield Abundance. HT. Salmon-pink flowers produced singly and in sprays, on a bushy plant.

Bloomfield Progress. HT. Scarlet, shading to bright crimson; strong fragrance. Vigorous grower.

British Queen. HT. Buds show a slight pink flush but open to pure white; of good size and fine fragrance.

Burgemeester Sandberg. HT. Soft silvery pink, outer petals deep rose. \$1.50 each.

Capitaine Georges Dessirier. HT. Dark velvety red flowers, shaded fiery red. \$1.50 each.

Captain F. Bald. HT. A beautiful cupped bloom of dark scarlet-crimson, with blackish shadings. Very free flowering, and particularly fine in autumn, when the big, fragrant blooms are borne in great profusion on tall, erect stems. Very popular in England and will be a favorite here when it is better known. \$1.50 each. (See illustration on page 13.)

Charles K. Douglas. HT. Flaming scarlet, flushed velvety crimson.



- Charming.** Per. The name indicates the true merit of this variety, which is a fine, free-flowering sort, particularly good for garden decoration. The well-shaped flowers are borne, several together, and are salmon-pink with reverse of petals coral-rose. We like it very much. \$1.50 each. (See illustration on page 13.)
- Chateau de Clos Vougeot.** HT. Deep, soft, velvety scarlet flowers of the utmost richness and most notable fragrance.
- Cheerful.** HT. Shining orange-flame flowers, with heavy orange-yellow markings at base of petals.
- Chrissie Mackellar.** HT. Blooms opening deep yellowish madder, penciled with carmine, and changing to orange-pink.
- Christine.** Per. Clear, deep, persistent yellow in bud and flower. \$1.50 each.
- Circe.** HT. Flesh-white, shaded with carmine, base of petals deep yellow.
- Clare de Escofet.** HT. Flower very large, full, delicate flesh-white.
- Clarice Goodacre.** HT. Ivory-white petals zoned a pleasing carmine tint, and with orange-blossom fragrance.
- Cleveland.** HT. Old-rose, flushed reddish copper, coppery yellow at base.
- Colonel Leclerc.** HT. Cherry-red, washed with carmine-lake.
- Columbia.** HT. An American Rose, producing buds of a lively and beautiful pink which becomes brighter and more intense as the blooms mature.
- Commandant L. Barte.** HT. Large, full flowers of dark red-carmine, tinted brilliant pink at center. \$1.50 each.
- Comte G. de Rochemur.** HT. Bright scarlet-red, shaded vermilion, fiery center, edge pale pink.
- Constance.** Per. Full orange buds, streaked with crimson, becoming large, full, globular flowers of various shades of yellow.
- Constance Casson.** Per. Rich crimson, flushed and veined with apricot-yellow. \$1.50 each.
- Countess Clanwilliam.** HT. Peach, flushed rose. Constant bloomer.
- Crimson Champion.** HT. Large, cup-shaped flowers of scarlet-crimson.
- Crimson Emblem.** HT. Large, glowing crimson, cup-shaped blooms; fragrant.
- Crimson Queen.** HT. Well-formed blooms of velvety crimson.
- Crusader.** HT. An American Rose with large crimson-red flowers, lighter in the center.
- C. V. Haworth.** HT. Richly fragrant, intense black-scarlet blooms.
- Dean Hole.** HT. Large, fragrant blooms of silvery carmine, shaded salmon.
- Diadem.** HT. Sweetly scented, deep crimson blooms overlaid orange-crimson, suffused deep salmon and coppery yellow. \$1.50 each.
- Diana.** HT. Malmaison-pink shading to lemon-cream on the reflex of the petals. \$2 each.
- Donald MacDonald.** HT. Orange-carmine, with Tea perfume.
- Dorothy Page-Roberts.** HT. Coppery pink, suffused apricot-yellow.
- Duchess of Normandy.** HT. Soft salmon-flesh, overlaid with yellow.
- Duchess of Wellington.** HT. Saffron-yellow flowers, stained with crimson and changing to lighter yellow.
- Duchesse de Brabant.** T. Soft delicate rose.
- Earl of Warwick.** HT. Soft salmon-pink, with heavy vermilion shadings.
- Ecarlate.** HT. Brilliant scarlet flowers, produced all season through.
- Edel.** HT. An English Rose of exhibition quality. White flowers that open ivory-white.
- Edith Part.** HT. Rich red, suffused salmon and yellow, and sweetly perfumed.
- Edward Mawley.** HT. Perfectly formed flowers of deep blackish crimson.
- E. Godfrey Brown.** HT. Deep reddish crimson of an even shade. \$1.50 each.
- Eldorado.** HT. Golden yellow with the peculiar tint of the Maréchal Niel Rose. \$1.50 each.
- Elegante.** HT. A fine, healthy, somewhat branching plant, which bears its beautiful sulphur-yellow buds with great freedom. The blooms open quite large and are of a beautiful cream-yellow. Its dwarf habit and fine foliage make it a most excellent bedding Rose. (See illustration on page 13.)
- Ellen Willmott.** HT. Long, shapely buds; flowers white, tinged salmon, with pink center.
- Elli Hartmann.** HT. A vigorous bush, throwing out strong branching canes which bear large, ovoid, golden yellow buds. The flowers open slowly, very double with a high-pointed center, and are of a particularly pleasing yellow shade which does not fade. One of the freest blooming and most beautiful Roses; we recommend it highly. (See illustration on page 17.)
- Emma Wright.** HT. Lovely clear orange—a very distinct hue. A real acquisition. \$1.50 ea.
- Ethel Dickson.** HT. Large, full blooms of deep salmon-rose, with silvery reflex.
- Ethel Somerset.** HT. Shrimp-pink, edge of petals deep flesh-coral-pink. \$2 each.
- Etoile de France.** HT. Soft velvety crimson, shading to vivid cerise.
- Etoile de Feu.** Per. Salmon-pink and coral-red, shaded with flame tint. \$1.50 each.
- Etoile de Hollande.** HT. Bright, dark red, of the clearest shade. The blooms are very large, with the high pointed center so much admired and they do not fade or "blue." It was easily the finest red Rose in our fields the past season, and the long bright red rows could be picked out at a distance. It is fragrant, and its fine-pointed buds and strong stems make it one of the best for cutting. We believe this Rose has a wonderful future, and recommend it highly for every garden. \$1.50 each. (See illustration on page 17.)
- Evelyn.** HT. Fragrant flowers of salmon-white, shaded and bordered rose.
- Flame of Fire.** HT. Vivid and intense bright orange-flame.
- Florence Haswell Veitch.** HT. Brilliant scarlet, shaded with black.

American-Grown Roses — Bobbink & Atkins

- Florence Pemberton.** HT. Creamy white, suffused light pink and with the edges of the petals distinctly tinted.
- Frances Gaunt.** HT. Distinct deep apricot, shading to silvery flesh; fragrant.
- Francis Scott Key.** HT. An American Rose of immense size and rich crimson-red color.
- Frank W. Dunlop.** HT. Brilliant dark pink color. Free flowering and fine.
- Franklin.** HT. A notable bedding Rose in the characteristic Pernet-Ducher hues of salmon and yellow. \$1.50 each.
- Franz Deegen.** HT. Center golden yellow, outer petals soft yellow; very fragrant.
- Frau Margarethe Moller.** HT. Dark rose, edges of petals lighter; fragrant.
- Friedrichsruh.** HT. Blood-red blooms of good size shading to a yet darker color.
- General MacArthur.** HT. A credit to its American origin. Velvety scarlet, shading to bright crimson.
- General-Superior Arnold Janssen.** HT. Deep, glowing carmine—fragrant flowers.
- George C. Waud.** HT. Comes near to being an improved outdoor American Beauty. Bright, glowing vermilion blooms.
- Gladys Holland.** HT. Sweet-scented blooms of buff, shaded yellow, outside petals soft rose.
- Gloire des Belges.** HT. Large flowers of vivid carmine and cochineal.
- Golden Emblem.** Per. A clear yellow Rose, showing lovely buds which sometimes have flames of light crimson on outer petals.
- Golden Ophelia.** HT. A seedling of Ophelia, possessing many of its characteristics. The flower is somewhat smaller, more double, with very sweet fragrance. It is golden yellow in the center paling slightly at the outer petals. The plant is of similar habit to Ophelia but perhaps a little bushier. A lovely variety, worthy of its parent. (See illustration on page 13.)
- Golden Spray.** HT. Large, loose blooms of lemon-yellow.
- Gorgeous.** HT. Orange-yellow, veined reddish copper.
- Grande Duchesse Marie Adelaide.** (Marie Adelaide, Grand Duchesse of Luxembourg.) Per. Orange-yellow flowers of perfect form, with a delicate perfume.
- Grange Colombe.** HT. Soft ivory-white, with salmon-yellow-fawn center.
- Gruss an Teplitz.** HT. This Rose gives many beautiful clear crimson-scarlet flowers from early June until frost.
- Gustav Grunerwald.** HT. Broad petals of bright carmine-pink, center yellow.
- Hadley.** HT. Bright red flowers of good form. An excellent American sort.
- Harry Kirk.** T. Clear yellow. The flowers are sweetly perfumed.
- H. D. M. Barton.** HT. Long, pointed buds, opening into a deep and velvety crimson.
- Helen Chamberlain.** HT. Beautiful creamy yellow flowers, shading to orange-yellow. \$1.50.
- Henrietta.** HT. Fiery orange-crimson, changing to salmon-coral-red, shaded orange at base of the petals. \$1.50 each.
- Herfststooi.** HT. Bright purple-red. \$1.50 each.
- Hoosier Beauty.** HT. A scarlet-red American sort of great merit.
- H. P. Pinkerton.** HT. Brilliant scarlet flowers, flamed velvety crimson. \$1.50 each.
- Hugo Roller.** T. Clear lemon-yellow, suffused and edged with soft crimson.
- H. V. Machin.** HT. Scarlet-crimson is the color of the large and well-shaped blooms.
- Imogen.** HT. Orange-yellow, shading to pale yellow and creamy white.
- Independence Day.** Per. The very fragrant, flame-colored flowers show also petals of gold and apricot. \$1.50 each.
- Indiana.** HT. Deep pink, with a faint suggestion of orange.
- Janet.** HT. Salmon-flesh, developing to fawn; fragrant.
- Jean C. N. Forestier.** Per. Carmine-lake, slightly tinted with Chinese orange-yellow; buds Lincoln red. \$2.50 each.
- J. F. Barry.** Per. Clear canary-yellow.
- Jonkheer J. L. Mock.** HT. Flowers extra-large varying from bright cherry-red on the outside of the broad petals to silvery white inside.
- Joseph Hill.** HT. Saffron-yellow on the inside of the broad petals and coppery yellow outside.
- Juliet.** Per. Outside of petals old-gold, and inside it varies from scarlet to crimson.
- Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria.** HT. Creamy white, shading sometimes to delicate primrose.
- Killarney Brilliant.** HT. Clear pink, darker than Killarney Queen.
- Killarney Double White.** HT. Snow-white; fragrant.
- Killarney Queen.** HT. Clear pink blooms, somewhat darker than the parent sort and large and well-formed.
- Killarney White.** HT. A pure white sport of the old pink Killarney.
- K. of K.** HT. Intense scarlet, with velvety sheen and delightful perfume.
- Konigin Carola.** HT. Soft satiny rose, with heavy markings of silvery white on the reverse side of the petals.
- Kootenay.** HT. Beautiful primrose-colored blooms of large size.
- La Champagne.** HT. Peach-blossom tint, orange-yellow at the base, center chamois and apricot-yellow. \$1.50 each.
- La France.** HT. Bright pink to silvery pink; unique fragrance.
- La Tosca.** HT. Silvery pink, with deeper center; large, full flowers.
- Lady Alice Stanley.** HT. Deep coral-rose on the outside of the broad petals, pale flesh on the inside.
- Lady Ashtown.** HT. Pale carmine-pink, shading to golden yellow at the base of the petals.
- Lady Dixon.** HT. Rich apricot, flushed salmon-pink—an entirely new shade. \$1.50 each.



1 Elegante
See page 11

2 Golden Ophelia
See page 12

3 Charming
See page 11

4 Capt. F. Bald
See page 10

American-Grown Roses — Bobbink & Atkins

- Lady Greenall.** HT. Large flowers of saffron-orange, zoned with white and reflexed in pink.
- Lady Hillingdon.** T. Handsome flowers of clear apricot-yellow.
- Lady Mary Ward.** HT. Orange, shaded deeper, with a metallic sheen and touches of bronzy red.
- Lady Pirrie.** HT. Large, well-formed blooms, showing outside reddish salmon, flushed lighter inside.
- Lady Roberts.** T. Rich reddish apricot.
- Lady Ursula.** HT. Thick petals of a smooth, clean, flesh-pink, without much shading.
- Laurent Carle.** HT. Brilliant velvety crimson blooms of unusual beauty.
- Lieutenant Chauré.** HT. Clear crimson-red, shaded with garnet; flowers of large size.
- Los Angeles.** Per. Flame-pink, toned with coral and shaded yellow at the base of petals.
- Louise Catherine Breslau.** Per. Chrome-yellow, developing into fragrant, full flowers which present still other novel shades.
- Lulu.** HT. Orange, salmon, and pink. Almost single, with the longest bud of any Rose yet introduced.
- Lyon Rose.** Per. Shrimp-pink at the edges of the petals, center coral-red, shaded with chrome-yellow.
- Mabel Drew.** HT. Deep cream, passing to canary-yellow in the center.
- Maman Cochet.** T. Large flowers of rich coral-pink, shaded rosy crimson.
- Maman Cochet, White.** T. Pure white which in autumn is tipped with pink.
- Manifesto.** HT. Soft flesh-pink tinted deep apricot; sweetly scented.
- Marcella.** HT. Extra-large flowers of salmon-flesh.
- Margaret Dickson Hamill.** HT. Straw color, the petals being flushed at the base with carmine.
- Margaret M. Wylie.** HT. Light flesh, heavily flushed deep rosy pink toward edges of petals; sweetly scented. \$1.50 each.
- Marie Van Houtte.** T. Clear yellow, with petals tipped rose-color; sweet-scented.
- Marquise de Ganay.** HT. Bright, silvery pink flowers.
- Marquise de Sinety.** HT. Golden yellow, shaded bronzy red.
- Mary, Countess of Ilchester.** HT. Crimson flowers of large size.
- May Miller.** HT. Coppery rose, shaded with apricot and peach toward the edges of the petals.
- Miss Alice de Rothschild.** T. Citron-yellow flowers, deepening to golden yellow.
- Miss C. E. Van Rossem.** HT. Velvety dark red blooms of fine form. \$1.50 each.
- Miss Cynthia Forde.** HT. Large, perfectly formed flowers of deep, brilliant rose-pink, with lighter pink reflex.
- Miss Lolita Armour.** Per. Chrome-yellow at the base, shading to orange and copper hues on the reverse of the petals, and with much of the characteristic copper and shrimp-pink tints in its make-up. \$1.50 each.
- Miss Willmott.** HT. Soft sulphur-cream, with faint flush toward the edges.
- Mlle. Simone Beaumez.** HT. Flesh-white, often tinted to saffron-yellow in center.
- Mme. Abel Chatenay.** HT. Rosy salmon-carmine, shaded lighter rose, but with deeper color at the base of the petals.
- Mme. Antoine Mari.** T. Rosy flesh, shaded lilac; sweet-scented.
- Mme. Bardou Job.** HT. Chrome-yellow and citron.
- Mme. Butterfly.** HT. Pink, suffused apricot and gold.
- Mme. Caroline Testout.** HT. Broad petals of satiny rose, shaded darker at the center and lighter at the edges.
- Mme. C. Chambard.** HT. Rosy flesh, shaded salmon and saffron, with deep yellow at the base of the petals.
- Mme. Charles Lutaud.** HT. Yellow, slightly blended with rosy scarlet.
- Mme. Colette Martinet.** HT. Old-gold, shaded deeper yellow.
- Mme. Edmee Metz.** HT. Rosy carmine, silvery salmon shading.
- Mme. Edmond Gillet.** HT. Reddish nankeen-yellow, slightly shaded with carmine-lake at the tips of petals. \$1.50 each.
- Mme. Edouard Herriot.** Per. Its coral-red buds develop into flowers of the same hue, shaded yellow to scarlet.
- Mme. Jenny Gillemot.** HT. Flowers of saffron-yellow.
- Mme. Jules Bouche.** HT. Superb white flowers, sometimes shaded to primrose or light blush at the center.
- Mme. Jules Grolez.** HT. Bright china-rose blooms of good size and form.
- Mme. Leon Pain.** HT. Unusually large orange-salmon flowers.
- Mme. Marcel Delanney.** HT. Pale pink or soft rose, shaded to hydrangea-pink.
- Mme. Meha Sabatier.** HT. Brilliant bright crimson flowers, almost scarlet.
- Mme. Melanie Soupert.** HT. Salmon-yellow, suffused pink and carmine.
- Mme. Ravary.** HT. Golden yellow buds, opening to very large, orange-yellow flowers.
- Mme. Segond Weber.** HT. Beautiful rosy salmon flowers.
- Molly Bligh.** HT. Deep madder-pink, zoned orange-madder at the base of the petals.
- Molly Sharman-Crawford.** T. Pure white flowers of large form and fine fragrance.
- Morgenglans.** HT. Bud coppery orange; bloom semi-double, salmon-flesh. \$1.50 each.
- Mr. Joh. M. Jolles.** HT. Apricot-rose and yellow.
- Mrs. Aaron Ward.** HT. Deep Indian-yellow, agreeably varied and shaded.
- Mrs. Ambrose Ricardo.** Per. Deep yellow, overlaid with a lighter color and suffused in pink.
- Mrs. Arthur E. Coxhead.** HT. Claret-red, shaded vermilion toward edge.



Mrs. Amy Hammond. HT. Clear amber, with apricot shading which deepens as the season advances.

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie. HT. White or faintly tinged yellow.

Mrs. Archie Gray. HT. Cream-yellow, opening to light canary-yellow.

Mrs. Arthur Robert Waddell. HT. Well-shaped buds of deep apricot, the color paling to orange-salmon.

Mrs. Beckwith. Per. Buttercup-yellow, lighter on the edges of petals. \$1.50 each.

Mrs. B. R. Cant. T. Deep rose outer petals, and inner petals of soft silvery rose, with suffusion of buff at base.

Mrs. Bullen. Per. Carmine, shaded yellow and developing to carmine-lake.

Mrs. Charles E. Russell. HT. The rosy carmine flowers are very large when fully developed.

Mrs. Charles Lamplough. HT. Large, lemon-yellow flowers of fine quality.

Mrs. C. W. Dunbar-Buller. HT. Rosy white, veined clear, rosy deep carmine, with lemon base; edges silvery white. \$1.50 each.

Mrs. Dudley Cross. T. Pale chamois-yellow, shaded with rose and crimson in fall.

Mrs. Edward Powell. HT. Velvety crimson flowers.

Mrs. Farmer. HT. Indian-yellow, reverse of petals reddish apricot. \$1.50 each.

Mrs. Franklin Dennison. HT. Porcelain-white, with primrose-yellow shading and tinting.

Mrs. George Marriott. HT. Deep cream and pearl, suffused rose and vermillion.

Mrs. Henry Balfour. HT. Ivory-white with primrose shading at the base, edge of petals vermillion-rose. \$1.50 each.

Mrs. Henry Morse. Per. Long, shapely, lovely pink blooms, shaded salmon, deeper at base. \$1.50 each.

Mrs. Herbert Stevens. T. Snowy white, shaded fawn and peach toward the center.

Mrs. John Cook. HT. White flowers, suffused with delicate pink.

Mrs. Joseph H. Welch. HT. Large and brilliant rose-pink flowers.

Mrs. MacKellar. HT. Blooms of saffron-yellow, passing to pearly primrose.

Mrs. Mona Hunting. HT. Deep chamois-yellow, opening to pure fawn.

Mrs. Ramon de Escofet. Per. Intense flame-crimson.

Mrs. R. D. McClure. HT. Brilliant, glistening, salmon-pink.

Mrs. Redford. Per. Bright apricot-orange flowers of good fragrance. \$1.50 each.

Mrs. S. K. Rindge. Per. Yellow suffused with soft pink. \$1.50 each.

Mrs. T. Hillas. HT. Long, shapely buds and flowers of deep cream-yellow.

Mrs. Wakefield Christie-Miller. HT. Flowers of pearly blush, shaded salmon-pink, the outside of the petals being vermillion and rose.

Mrs. Wemyss Quin. Per. Lemon-chrome, mingled with soft orange, and maturing to a deep canary-yellow when fully open.

Mrs. William C. Egan. HT. Reverse of petals pleasing soft light pink, the interior deep flesh.

My Maryland. HT. Clear salmon-pink blooms of excellent fragrance.

Natalie Bottner. HT. Soft flesh and primrose, becoming white with a yellow base at maturity.

Nederland. HT. Deep red; very large fine bloom. \$1.50 each.

Nerissa. HT. Creamy yellow and white, peach-tinted blooms.

Niles Cochet (Red Cochet). T. Large, pointed bud and flower, very distinct from any other Rose; outer petals red, while the inner petals are silvery rose.

Noblesse. HT. Large flowers of apricot and primrose-yellow, shaded peach. \$1.50 each.

Ophelia. HT. Attractive light salmon-flesh coloring, shading to yellow.



Bed of Konigin Carola Roses. See page 12

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- Ophelia, Yellow.** HT. Golden yellow at the center, paling at the outer petals.
- Padre.** HT. Coppery scarlet, flushed with yellow at the base of petals. \$1.50 each.
- Pharisaer.** HT. White, shading to silvery salmon.
- Pilgrim.** HT. Lovely silvery pink, the outside clear rosy pink.
- Premier.** HT. Rich dark pink flowers of fine form and pleasing fragrance.
- President Cherioux.** Per. Prawn-red, with coral-red center, shaded with yellow at the base. \$1.50 each.
- President Wilson.** Per. Very large flowers of a most delightful shrimp-pink shade. \$1.50 each.
- Primerose.** HT. Melon-yellow, becoming deeper in fall, with apricot shadings.
- Prince Charming.** HT. Deep, reddish copper on old-gold base; medium-sized nicely formed flowers produced in great profusion. \$1.50 ea.
- Prince de Bulgarie.** HT. Silvery flesh, shading deeper in the center and tinted salmon and saffron.
- Prince E. C. d'Arenberg.** HT. Bright scarlet, shaded purple.
- Priscilla.** HT. Dark pink on opening, shading to light pink.
- Queen Beatrice.** HT. A very fine bright pink Rose.
- Queen Mary.** HT. Medium-sized, Tea-perfumed blooms of canary-yellow color.
- Queen of Fragrance.** HT. Large, double, elegantly shaped, shell-pink blooms, tipped with silver, and notable for powerful and delicious fragrance which is strongly reminiscent of the old-time damask Roses. Plant vigorous and free-blooming. Recommended to all who love perfumed Roses. (See illustration on page 17.)
- Queen of the Belgians.** HT. Salmon-pink flowers.
- Radiance.** HT. Lovely light silvery pink flowers, with beautiful suffusions of deeper color.
- Red Cross.** HT. Orange-crimson-scarlet; Tea Rose perfume. \$1.50 each.
- Red-Letter Day.** HT. Vivid crimson-scarlet.
- Red Radiance.** HT. Lovely deep red color; great globular flowers which come on heavy individual canes.
- Red Star.** HT. Snappy red, in large blooms of wide petals, holding their color unfadingly.
- Renee Wilmart-Urban.** HT. Salmon-flesh, edged with carmine.
- Richmond.** HT. Large, full flowers of scarlet-crimson.
- Robert Huey.** HT. Carmine-crimson, with a wire edge of delicate pink.
- Robin Hood.** HT. Bright, rosy crimson of a peculiarly soft and pleasing hue.
- Rosalind.** HT. Sport of the well-known variety Ophelia, but of a light shade of pink.
- Rose Marie.** HT. Fragrant flowers of a clear, bright rose-pink color, with delicately lighter edge.
- Secretaris Zwart.** HT. Large, bright rose blooms, shaded salmon. \$1.50 each.
- Serge Basset.** HT. Notable garnet-red flowers on vigorous plants. \$1.50 each.
- Severine.** Per. A beautiful shade of coral-red, fading to soft red when fully expanded. \$1.50.
- Soleil d'Or.** Per. A strong color, including not only yellow but also nasturtium-red shadings.
- Souvenir de Claudius Pernet.** Per. A definite and lovely sunflower-yellow, deepening in the center. \$2 each.
- Souvenir de George Beckwith.** Per. Shrimp-pink, chrome-yellow, and deeper yellow shades. \$1.50 each.
- Souvenir de Georges Pernet.** Per. Very large blooms of Orient-red, with cochineal-carmine and yellowish shadings. \$1.50 each.
- Souvenir de Gustave Prat.** HT. Pure light sulphur-yellow flowers, without shading.
- Souvenir de H. A. Verschuren.** HT. Very large, full, flowers of cadmium-yellow, passing to orange-yellow. \$1.50 each.
- Souvenir de Pierre Notting.** T. Apricot-yellow, blended with copper tints.
- Souvenir du President Carnot.** HT. Flowers of rosy flesh, shaded white.
- Sunburst.** HT. Beautiful sulphur-yellow flowers, which stand the sun reasonably well.
- Sunny Jersey.** Per. Lovely combination of bronze, apricot-salmon and orange. \$1.50 each.
- T. F. Crozier.** HT. Deep canary-yellow; large, full, globular, well-formed flowers. \$1.50 each.
- The Queen Alexandra Rose.** HT. Lively vermillion petals, shading to old-gold on the back and at the base. \$1.50 each.
- Tipperary.** HT. Soft golden yellow flowers; fragrant.
- Totote Gelos.** HT. Flesh-white, shaded chrome-yellow in the center.
- Una Wallace.** HT. Bright old-rose with little shading—really an art color distinct from any other.
- Venus.** HT. Rich carmine center, gradually paling to warmly flushed cream on the edges of the petals. \$2 each.
- Viscountess Folkestone.** HT. Creamy white and salmon-pink, slightly darker in the center.
- Von Hotzendorff.** Per. Yellowish pink with coppery yellow center; large; very full. \$1.50 ea.
- Von Scharnhorst.** Per. Yellow, changing to cream-white; semi-double. \$2 each.
- Walter Speed.** HT. Lemon-yellow, changing to white.
- W. C. Gaunt.** HT. Bright vermillion, tipped scarlet; deliciously perfumed.
- W. Freeland Kendrick (Bloomfield Endurance).** HT. Pure white.
- William F. Dreer.** Per. Shell-pink petals with golden yellow bases; they also include other color variations.
- William R. Smith.** T. Soft, silvery white, shading into peach-pink.
- William Shean.** HT. Pure pink, delicately veined with ocher.
- Willowmere.** Per. Rich shrimp-pink flowers, shaded yellow in the center and toning as they develop into other hues.



1 Queen of Fragrance
See page 16

2 Elli Hartmann
See page 11

3 Etoile de Hollande
See page 11

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

THESE Roses are the completely hardy, vigorous sorts that are dependable in all parts of the United States, though they are not, as their name implies, perpetual in bloom. They are worth while because when they bloom in June they produce a far greater show of flowers than is possible to any everblooming sort. They include also forms that are fuller and sweeter and larger than those found in any other class, and they therefore form the framework of the Rose-garden, while in the more northern locations they are the only Roses that may be depended upon for complete hardiness. Some of them produce flowers in the fall, particularly if the foliage is kept free from disease and the plants are fertilized. They were first introduced in 1848 by Laffay.

All these Roses are \$1 each, \$9 for 10, except where noted, for strong field-grown plants

Alfred Colomb. Strawberry-red, with crimson-carmine reflexes.

Alfred K. Williams. Carmine-red, changing to magenta.

American Beauty. Its very large blooms are deep pink to soft carmine, with delicate veining of dark red on the broad petals.

Anna de Diesbach. Bright carmine-red; full and fragrant.

Baron de Bonstetten. Dark velvety crimson flowers; deliciously fragrant.

Baroness Rothschild. Dainty pale pink is the color of this superb Rose.

Captain Christy. Light and dark pink colors.

Captain Hayward. Brilliant carmine, highly perfumed flowers.

Clio. Soft satiny flesh-color, with pink center.

Commandeur Jules Gravereaux. Velvety red, shaded maroon.

Earl of Dufferin. Sweet-scented blooms of clear velvety crimson.

Fisher Holmes. Bright crimson-scarlet.

Frau Karl Druschki. Pure, snow-white, unshaded blooms of immense size, sometimes reaching almost to 6 inches in diameter.

General Jacqueminot ("Jack" Rose). Brilliant scarlet-crimson flowers.

George Arends. Well-shaped, delicate pink of pure, even color.

George Dickson. Fragrant blooms of deep velvety crimson, not turning blue.

Gloire de Chedane-Guinoisseau. Flowers of vermilion-red, shaded deeper red.

Gloire Lyonnaise. White, tinted yellow, deeper in center, with good fragrance.

Her Majesty. Clear satiny rose.

Hugh Dickson. Intense crimson, shaded scarlet.

J. B. Clark. Intense deep scarlet, shaded blackish maroon.

John Hopper. Sweetly scented, rosy red blooms changing to purple-carmine.

Jubilee. Deep, rich maroon.

Jules Margottin. Bright carmine.

Leonie Lambert. Silvery pink, more yellowish pink toward center.

Magna Charta. Large flowers of rosy pinkish carmine, carrying heavy fragrance.

Margaret Dickson. White, with pale flesh center.

Marshall P. Wilder. Rich, glowing red in large, semi-double blooms.

Mme. Gabriel Luizet. Light silvery pink blooms of fine substance.

Mrs. John Laing. Immense blooms of soft, clear pink.

Mrs. R. G. Sharman-Crawford. Deep rosy pink, the outer petals being delicately flushed with pale flesh.

Paul Neyron. The exceedingly fragrant flowers are clear pink, shaded soft rose.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Dark maroon or blood-red blooms of unique color-effect.

Ruhm von Steinfurth. Geranium-red. Also called the "Red Frau Karl Druschki."

Suzanne-Marie Rodocanachi. Rosy cerise, shaded white.

Ulrich Brunner. Light, clear red, tending toward scarlet and showing a shade peculiarly its own.

Vick's Caprice. A pleasing rose-color, striped in both white and darker red.

BOURBON ROSES

These Roses had an apparently accidental origin in 1819, in the Royal Gardens of the Isle of Bourbon. They are desirable and valuable.

Adam Messerich. Reddish pink; does not fade nor "blue." \$1 each.

Hermosa. Full flowers of soft pink. 75 cts. each.

Kathleen Harrop. Flowers of soft, pale shell-pink. \$1 each.

Parkziede. Fragrant, crimson-scarlet flowers. \$1 each.

Souv. de la Malmaison. Flesh-colored flowers. \$1.50 each.

Zephirine Drouhin. Bright silvery pink. \$1 each.



POLYANTHA ROSES

THESE interesting and very valuable dwarf Roses are really forms of *Rosa multiflora*, but are classed commercially, rather than botanically, as here designated. Their low-growing habit, seldom exceeding 15 to 18 inches in height, their interesting and continual freedom of bloom, and the real beauty of the flowers, borne in the characteristic clusters of the Multiflora type, commend them as indispensable in any Rose-garden. Not only do they bloom continually, but they are easy to handle, of equal hardiness with the Hybrid Teas, and altogether desirable either for edging or for massing. Most of these plants are budded, but on some varieties the wood is too small or thin and they have to be grafted. The newer varieties show improved colors and forms, and we cannot too heartily commend this extremely desirable class of garden Roses.

All the Polyantha Roses are 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10, except where noted, for strong field-grown plants

Andree Lenoble. Pure bright rose or clear red which does not fade. \$1 each.
Cecile Brunner. Bright rose flowers, with yellowish center.
Clotilde Soupert. Flowers with pearly white petals tending to rosy pink.
Eblouissant. Brilliant deep velvety red without fading. \$1 each.
Echo. The flowers are a soft, tender pink.
Ellen Poulsen. Large flowers of brilliant pink color.
Erna Teschendorff. Deep crimson.
Eugenie Lamesch. Orange-yellow, passing to clear yellow, heavily shaded with rose.
Evelyn Thornton. Shell-pink flowers, turning to salmon and lemon with orange shading.
George Elger. Golden yellow, opening to clear yellow.
Glory of Hurst. Bright cherry-red flowers. \$1 ea.
Greta Kluis. A lovely shade of deep carmine-pink, passing to glowing carmine-red.
Gruss an Aachen. Flesh-pink, overlaid with creamy yellow and shading to deep pink at the base of broad petals of notable substance.
Jessie. Bright cherry-crimson flowers which endure well on the plants.
Juliana Rose. A coral-pink sport from Orleans Rose.
Katharina Zeimet. Fragrant, double flowers of pure white in large clusters.
Louise Walter (Baby Tausendschön). Pink, changing to rosy carmine.

Maman Levassesseur (Baby Dorothy; Pink Baby Rambler). Bright pink.
Maman Turbat. China-rose, shaded with soft peach-pink.
Marechal Foch. Cherry-red flowers, deepening to crimson upon opening.
Marie Pavic. Dainty, snow-white flowers, with flesh-pink centers.
Merveille des Rouges. Intense velvety crimson, with whitish center. \$1 each.
Miss Edith Cavell. Brilliant scarlet, held right through until the flowers drop off.
Mme. Jules Gouchault. Fiery rose-color which does not fade.
Mme. Norbert Levassesseur (Red Baby Rambler). Rich rosy crimson, closely clustered.
Mrs. W. H. Cutbush. Medium-sized blooms of peach-pink.
Mrs. Wm. G. Koning. Pure white, globular blooms.
Nathalie Nypels. Reddish rose, changing to hydrangea-pink. \$1 each.
Orleans Rose. Geranium-red flowers, tinted pink, with creamy white centers.
Perle d'Or. Flowers of yellow, toned orange in the center.
Rodhatte (Red Cap). Large, semi-double flowers of bright cherry-red.
Triomphe Orleansais. Bright cerise-red which is very lasting.
Yvonne Rabier. Pure white, with yellowish shading at the base.

CHINA OR BENGAL ROSES

Here are included Roses of dwarf but vigorous habit, and continual bloomers. They need light protection north of Washington. These Roses have very fine wood and are difficult to propagate by budding. Some of the plants will, therefore, be on their own roots.

The China or Bengal Roses are \$1 each for strong field-grown plants

Chin-Chin. Sulphur-yellow blooms.
Comtesse du Cayla. Nasturtium-red to orange-yellow.
Ducher. Pure white.
Fabvier. Dazzling crimson with white center.
Hofgartner Kalb. Bright carmine in color, with transparent yellow center, the outer petals shaded bright red.

Mme. Eugene Resal. Flowers large, double, rosy pink, shaded orange.
Mme. Laurette Messimy. Bright China-pink on coppery rose-pink.
Old Blush. The origin of this class. All pink. Beautiful buds.
Titania. Coppery crimson buds, changing to salmon-red.



1 Old Gold
2 Isobel

3 Simplicity
4 Irish Beauty

5 Irish Elegance
6 Bloomfield Perpetual

7 Irish Fireflame

SINGLE ROSES

THESE Roses are very much in vogue at present among rosarians and belong to the Hybrid Tea class. They are wonderful for rose-bowls and table decorations, very attractive when worn as corsage bouquets, and for these purposes are strongly recommended. They flower from July until frost, have beautiful glossy bronze foliage and dainty pointed buds which are much admired.

All these Roses are \$1 each, \$9 for 10, for strong field-grown plants, except where otherwise priced

Bloomfield Perpetual. HT. An excellent white.

Irish Beauty. HT. Pure white, with distinct and prominent bright golden anthers.

Irish Elegance. HT. Bronzy orange-scarlet, on opening assumes varied apricot hues.

Irish Engineer. HT. Dazzling scarlet.

Irish Fireflame. HT. Deep madder-orange, splashed with crimson; strongly perfumed.

Irish Glory. HT. Silvery pink, reverse of petals crimson; sweetly perfumed.

Isobel. HT. Rich crimson, flushed orange-scarlet, with faint copper shading and pure yellow center.

Mrs. Oakley Fisher. HT. Rich orange-yellow throughout; sweetly scented. \$1.50 each.

Old Gold. HT. Vivid reddish orange, shaded copper and apricot.

Simplicity. HT. Pure white; very large flower.

Ulster Gem. HT. Deep canary-yellow; large flower.



STANDARD OR TREE ROSES

THE Standard or Tree Rose plant differs from the ordinary bush Hybrid Tea in that it has an upright stem several feet in height, and usually of a peculiar form of Rugosa root, at the top of which has been worked or budded and trained in one of the Hybrid Tea, Tea, Polyantha, or Climbing Roses. These Tree Roses thus provide flowers maintained above a single stem, and they are exceedingly effective when properly used in gardens to mark out walks or aisles or grown among or in front of the bush Roses. They have stems from 2 to 5 feet high, with 2-year tops.

All Standard or Tree Roses are \$2.50 each, except where otherwise noted

SUGGESTIONS FOR PLANTING AND CARE OF STANDARD OR TREE ROSES

Upon their receipt, submerge the whole plant, if possible, in water for a few hours. Do not permit the roots to be exposed to sun or wind.

The soil in which they are to be planted should be prepared as for Hybrid Teas, including digging at least 18 inches deep and the thorough admixture of much well-rotted manure, together with a little air-slaked lime to sweeten the soil.

Plant carefully, as recommended on page 5 for Hybrid Teas. Be sure to plant deep enough, so that there are at least 4 inches of the stem below the surface of the soil.

A strong stake should be placed on the south side of the Rose and the plant carefully tied to it in such fashion as to prevent chafing.

In the spring the branches of Standard or Tree Roses, such as Hybrid Teas, Teas and Pernetianas, should be cut back to within 4 inches of the main stem.

Winter protection is best accomplished by wrapping the stem and head with several thicknesses of heavy paper, afterward carefully loosening the plant from the soil and laying it down in a trench in which it can be covered with 6 inches or more of soil and some loose litter. If it is found impossible to thus lay down the plant, an additional wrapping of straw can be provided, at the same time arranging additional support so that the plant cannot be torn loose by the winter winds.

Everbloomers

Including Hybrid Teas, Teas,
and Pernetianas

3½-foot stems. \$2.50 each

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Tall Hybrid Multiflora and Wichuraiana Weeping Standards

On 4 to 5-foot stems. \$3.50 each

These Roses are used mainly as specimen plants in centers of beds or on lawns, resembling a gigantic umbrella of flowers; these should be trimmed like Climbing Roses, if necessary, in August.

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Polyanthas on Half Standards

Average 2-foot stems. \$1.50 each

The well-known Baby Rambler Roses are budded on these lower Standards. They are everblooming, like the bush form, and are very attractive if used in beds of all varieties of everblooming Roses or in borders of Baby Rambler Roses. These need very little pruning with the exception of cutting out dead wood and during the summer the dead flowers.

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We have only the varieties mentioned above in stock for this season

ROSES OF OUR SELECTION.—We are always glad to be of use to our customers, and will gladly select Roses on request. We prefer some suggestion as to colors desired; state preference as to white, pink, red, salmon, etc. Where selection is left to us, we will send 25 Roses, in not less than five first-class varieties, for \$20. Special price on application for larger quantities and for special uses.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES

A RECENT prominent writer on Roses has bewailed the prevalence of only two or three of the more ordinary Climbers throughout the United States, and the absence in gardens and parks of the many varied and beautiful hardy Climbing Roses now available.

Our collection includes unquestionably the largest number of good sorts of hardy Climbing Roses ever brought together on this continent, and we believe so thoroughly in these Roses that we continually urge their planting, not only as climbers, but as pillars, as trained shrubs on the lawn, and for the many varied uses for which their rapid and flexible growth, the good foliage most of them have, and their superb burst of spring bloom, particularly fit them.

The letters "HW" following any name indicate that the Rose in question is a hybrid between some everblooming Rose and *Rosa Wichuraiana*, a natural or wild Rose found in Japan, and in its native form of trailing habit with glossy foliage and single white flowers. These hybrids tend to continue the fine and glossy foliage of the type, but are of upright habit and have large flowers, often as large as those of a Hybrid Tea Rose.

The letters "HM" following any name indicate the crossing of some everblooming Rose with *Rosa multiflora*, a native of China and Japan, distinguished by great vigor and its habit of cluster-flowering. The available natural form grows to a height of 6 to 10 feet and is completely covered in June with a mass of small white flowers in immense clusters. The hybrids are of great vigor, of upright habit, and generally carry their fine blooms in great clusters.

All these Hardy Climbing Roses are \$1 each, \$9 for 10, except where noted, for strong field-grown plants.
(Those priced at 75 cts. each are \$6.50 for 10)

Adelaide Moulle. HW. A peculiar combination of rose and pale yellow.

Alberic Barbier. HW. Sulphur-yellow buds of great beauty, opening to creamy white blooms.

Alexandre Girault. HW. Shining carmine, base of petals salmon.

Alida Lovett. HW. Bright shell-pink, with shadings of rich sulphur at the base of petals.

American Pillar. HM. Light, bright crimson, with a clear white eye fading to an agreeable light pink. 75 cts. each.

Anna Rubsamen. HW. Soft pink; medium size.

Auguste Roussel. H.Mac. The flower is clear flesh-pink; large.

Aunt Harriet. HW. Bright crimson, approaching scarlet, and with white lines.

Aviateur Bleriot. HW. Saffron-yellow, shaded apricot, opening to a lighter shade. 75 cts. ea.

Babette. HW. Dark crimson, tinged white.

Baltimore Belle. Set. Yellowish white.

Baronesse van Ittersum. HM. Bright light crimson, splashed with yet brighter red.

Bess Lovett. HW. Large and fragrant flowers of clear, bright crimson; double, full, cupped, and of notable lasting quality. 75 cts. each.

Birdie Blye. HM. Bright satiny rose, with fragrant blossoms.

Blush Rambler. HM. Soft blush flowers, resembling apple blossoms.

Bouquet Rose. HW. Flowers of varying color from very bright rose to lilac-white, and sometimes pure white.

Braimwick Charm. HW. Orange, shading to white, deeper in the center; buds deep orange-yellow.

Braimwick Gem. HM. Pure nankeen-yellow; big-pointed buds.

Caroubier. HW. Single, crimson-red flowers.

Casimir Moulle. HW. Dark rose in the inside and silvery rose outside.

Christian Curle. HW. The flowers are flesh-pink and are produced in great profusion.

Christine Wright. HW. Very large, double flowers of exquisite wild-rose pink. 75 cts. ea.

Cinderella. HW. Darker pink than Lady Gay.

Climbing American Beauty. HW. Flowers of rich carmine color, produced in almost unbelievable abundance. 75 cts. each.

Climbing Cecile Brunner. HM. Fragrant, rosy pink flowers with dull yellow center.

Climbing Clotilde Soupert. HM. Pearly white, tinted with pink toward center.

Climbing Jessie. HM. Brilliant red. Sport of the well-known Polyantha variety.

Climbing Orleans. HM. Brilliant carmine, showing white centers.

Coralie. HW. A distinct climber with flowers of the color of the Lyon Rose—coral-red, changing to deep pink. Large for its class, double, and lasting a long time on the plants; handsome, glossy foliage. A very lovely and distinct Rose in its class, bringing a most unusual color into the section of Climbing Roses. (See illustration on page 25.)

Coronation. HW. Bright crimson blooms, shaded scarlet, with small white markings.

Daybreak. HW. Yellowish bright pink, darker in the center.

Desire Bergera. HW. Unique in color—the outside of the petals being coppery pink and the inside coppery red.



Dorothy Dennison. HW. A pale pink sport of Dorothy Perkins.

Dorothy Perkins. HW. Soft blush-pink. 75 cts. each.

Dr. Henri Neuprez. HW. Canary-yellow, passing to dull white.

Dr. Huey. HW. Its semi-double flowers are dark crimson-maroon or deepest scarlet, and show a small cluster of light yellow stamens. 75 cts. each.

Dr. Raymond. HM. Pure white with greenish white center.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. HW. The buds, deep clear pink in color, on opening change to a lighter form of pink and retain their beauty. 75 cts. each.

Electra. HM. Cream-yellow.

Elisa Robichon. HW. Light rose, shaded with pale yellow.

Emile Fortepaule. HW. Clear white flowers, delicately shaded with sulphur-yellow.

Emily Gray. HW. A very remarkable Climbing Rose which might almost be called a hardy Maréchal Niel. Its golden yellow buds are long, tapering, and elegant, opening to semi-double flowers of large size, pleasant fragrance, and a most delightful buff shade. The foliage differs from that of any other climbing Rose in its glossy and crinkled quality and in the deep reddish brown hue of the young shoots. This variety is unique and is seemingly reliably hardy over the largest part of the Rose-growing territory, though probably requiring protection in New England and northern New York. It is well worth any protection it may require.

Ernst Grandpierre. HW. Small flowers of beautiful golden yellow.

Ethel. HW. Semi-double flowers of lovely flesh-pink.

Eugene Jacquet. HW. Fragrant, cherry-red flowers.

Evangeline. HW. One of a series of exquisitely beautiful single-flowered climbers originated by the late M. H. Walsh. Its white petals are tipped with carmine-pink, and the large flowers entirely cover the plant late in June. The growth is rampantly vigorous and hardy. One of the loveliest of climbing Roses, and very fragrant. (See illustration on page 25.)

Evergreen Gem. HW. Buff-yellow buds which open to almost white flowers.

Excelsa. HW. The flowers are of brilliant scarlet-crimson. 75 cts. each.

Felicite et Perpetue. Semperflorens. Full, flesh-white flowers, borne in clusters.

Ferdinand Roussel. HW. Claret-red color.

Flame. HW. Salmon-pink flowers.

Francois Foucard. HW. Pretty yellow blooms, passing to creamy white.

Francois Juranville. HW. Bright salmon-pink flowers, with the base of the petals yellow, on an extremely vigorous plant, with good foliage. This variety deserves to be better known because of its great beauty. (See illustration on page 25.)

Francois Guillot. HW. Buds faintly suffused with yellow and becoming snow-white on opening.

Francois Poisson. HW. White, shaded with yellow.

Frau Berta Gurtler. HM. Clear, smooth pink.

Frau Lina Strassheim. HM. Clear bright pink.

Frau von Brauer. HW. White, changing to flesh-pink.

Fraulein Octavia Hesse. HW. Yellowish white, darker yellow in center.

Freifrau von Marschall. HW. Well-formed flowers of clear pink.

Gardenia. HW. Pleasing yellow buds, turning white on opening. 75 cts. each.

Gardeniæflora. HM. Pure white.

Garisenda. HW. Flesh-white, tinted rose.

Gerbe Rose. HW. Exquisite flesh-pink.

Ghislaine de Feligonde. HM. Buds of clear yellow, opening to yellowish white and copper tints. \$1.50 each.

Goldfinch. HM. Buds of deep yellow, opening to cream-colored blossoms.

Gruss an Freundorf. HW. Semi-double, bright crimson blooms, white at center, with pleasing yellow stamens, the flowers lasting well both on the bush and when cut. Plant a vigorous grower, with glossy foliage and very attractive. (See illustration on page 25.)

Hackeburg. HM. Delicate lilac-pink, with white eye.

Helene Granger. HM. Coppery yellow flowers, pinkish toward edges.

Hiawatha. HW. Intense crimson, shading to clear white at the base of the petals. 75 cts. ea.

Huguette Despiney. HW. Salmony orange-yellow, passing to pale pink.

Ida Klemm. HM. Snow-white.

Jean Girin. HW. Pure salmon-pink.

Jean Guichard. HW. Carmine-salmon turning coppery pink.

Joseph Liger. HW. Canary-yellow, tinted rose, inside cream-white.

Klondyke. HW. Yellow in bud, primrose when open.

Lady Blanche. HW. Pure snow-white, very fragrant flowers.

Lady Gay. HW. Cherry-pink flowers of good size, toning to lighter pink and soft white as they mature, and borne in large clusters. 75 cts. each.

Lady Godiva. HW. Pale blush, deeper center.

Le Mexique. HW. Pale rose flowers with delicate silvery sheen.

Leontine Gervais. HW. Nasturtium-red, flamed crimson and salmon, bright yellow base—a wonderful color combination. Blooms early. A good grower with beautiful foliage. (See illustration on page 25.)

Lucile. HW. Delicate flesh-pink, tinged with rosy salmon at base of petals.

Lyon Rambler. HM. Flowers of bright pink, inclined to carmine.

Marie-Jeanne. HM. Delicate pink in bud, opening to pale blush-pink.

American-Grown Roses — Bobbink & Atkins

- Mary Lovett.** HW. Pure waxy white. One of the best of the white climbers.
- Max Graf.** Cl. Rug. Single bright pink flowers with golden centers. This Rose, like Andre Louis, is one of the best for covering banks and bare spaces.
- Maxime Corbon.** HW. Copper-yellow, striped red, turning apricot.
- Milky Way.** HW. Pure white; very beautiful.
- Minnie Dawson.** HM. Pure white and delightfully fragrant.
- Miss Flora Mitten.** HW. A delightful soft pink, with yellow stamens.
- Miss Helyett.** HW. Blush-pink, with a hint of yellow.
- Mme. Auguste Nonin.** HW. A lovely shade of mauve-rose.
- Mme. Ghys.** HM. Delicate mauve with deeper flush.
- Mrs. F. W. Flight.** HM. Clear light pink.
- Mrs. M. H. Walsh.** HW. A unique pure white Rose, with lovely glossy foliage.
- Neige d'Avril.** HM. One of the loveliest of the white climbers.
- Newport Fairy.** HM. Pink with white center.
- Non Plus Ultra.** HM. Dark crimson flowers.
- Paradise.** HW. Clear pink, varying to white.
- Paul Noel.** HW. Salmon-pink flowers, splashed yellow at the base of the petals.
- Paul Transon.** HW. Bright pink flowers.
- Paul's Scarlet Climber.** HW. Clear, vivid, shining scarlet. These flowers never turn blue, but retain their intense coloring until the petals fall. 75 cts. each.
- Petit Louis.** HW. Flowers silvery salmon-pink.
- Petite Jeanne.** HW. Currant-red flowers, passing to whitish pink.
- Philadelphia Rambler.** HM. The flowers are double, glowing crimson, of good substance and mildly fragrant.
- Pinson.** HW. Golden yellow, changing to flesh-white.
- Prof. C. S. Sargent.** HW. Light red flowers and buds dark golden yellow.
- Purity.** HW. Dazzling snowy white.
- Purple East.** HM. Clear, rosy pink.
- Rankende Jessie (Climbing Jessie).** HM. A climbing form of the well-known Polyantha with bright cherry-crimson flowers.
- Renée Danielle.** HW. Yellow at center of bloom, but paling at the edges.
- Réné André.** HW. Opens golden yellow and orange-red, changing to pinkish white.
- Romeo.** HW. Rich crimson flowers.
- Roserie.** HM. Deep pink or carmine in its charming cupped flowers. 75 cts. each.
- Rowena.** HW. Flowers of mauve-pink.
- Rubin.** HM. Rich ruby-red.
- Rudelsburg.** HM. Light carmine-rose.
- Sander's White.** HW. Pure white.
- Seagull.** HW. Single, pure white flowers.
- Shalimar.** HW. Lovely soft flesh-color.
- Shower of Gold.** HW. Golden yellow and orange-toned flowers.
- Silver Moon.** HW. Buds of faint yellow which open into immense pure white flowers. 75 cts. each.
- Snowdrift.** HW. Clear snowy white.
- Sodenia.** HW. Bright carmine to scarlet-red.
- Source d'Or.** HW. Golden yellow.
- Souv. de L'Aviateur Metivier.** HW. Bright yellow, fading to creamy white.
- Souv. de L'Aviateur Olivier de Montalent.** HW. Dull rose, base salmon.
- Tausendschön.** HM. Buds bright cherry-pink, changing to lighter shades. 75 cts. each.
- Tea Rambler.** HM. Coppery pink, changing to salmon-pink; tea scented.
- The Garland.** H.Mos. Fawn-colored buds opening nearly white.
- The Wallflower.** HM. Large scarlet-red flowers.
- Veilchenblau.** HM. Flowers reddish lilac, changing to amethyst and steel-blue.
- Waltham Bride.** HM. Snow-white.
- Waltham Rambler.** HM. Deep rosy pink, with paler centers.
- Wartburg.** HM. Rosy carmine flowers.
- Wedding Bells.** HW. Shell-pink flowers, with white at the base of the petals.
- White Dawson.** HM. White.
- White Dorothy (White Dorothy Perkins).** HW. Purest white. 75 cts. each.
- White Tausendschön.** HM. White sometimes spotted with pink.
- Wichmoss.** HW. Its pleasing pink buds being decorated with a mossy growth.
- Yvonne.** HW. Fragrant pink flowers with deeper pink center and yellow base.

CLIMBING NOISETTE ROSES

The Climbing Noisettes are not hardy in the North, but are superb in Florida and California. They provide flowers of the much desired yellow tints.

- Belle Vichysoise.** Flowers pink to pinkish white. \$1 each.
- Chromatella (Cloth of Gold).** Flower sulphur-yellow, center deeper yellow. \$1 each.
- Gloire de Dijon.** Blooms creamy buff on the outer petals, tinting orange-yellow toward the center. \$1 each.
- Marechal Niel.** Wonderfully sweet and lovely pointed yellow buds. \$1 each.
- Mme. Jules Gravereaux.** Deep yellow flowers, with rosy peach center. \$1 each.
- Mme. Plantier.** Pure white; double. \$1 each.
- William Allen Richardson.** Flowers varying from pale buff to apricot-yellow. \$1 each.



1 Gruss an Freundorf (see page 23)
2 Francois Juranville (see page 23)

3 Leontine Gervais (see page 23)
4 Evangeline (see page 23)

5 Coralie (see page 22)

CLIMBING HYBRID TEA AND SIMILAR ROSES

IT IS one of the curious mutations of plant-growth that when large numbers of individuals of one kind are grown there is a tendency toward changes, or "sports," among which at times arise varieties different in color and in habit. Through these sports many well-known Roses have assumed a climbing form. These bloom much more frequently during the season than the hardy climbers, but not so freely as their parents. They are not quite so vigorous in growth as the other climbers, and will need simple winter protection north of the latitude of Washington. It is usually quite sufficient to either lay down the canes so they may be covered with earth, or to give them a wrapping of straw.

These Climbers are \$1 each, except where noted, for strong field-grown plants

Billard et Barre. Cl. T. Flowers Indian-yellow, changing to golden yellow.

Carmine Pillar (Paul's). Cl. HT. Large, single flowers of glossy carmine.

Cherokee. *R. lavigata*. See page 30.

Climbing Etoile de France. Cl. HT. Brilliant crimson, centering to vivid cerise.

Climbing General MacArthur. Cl. HT. Brilliant crimson flowers.

Climbing Gruss an Teplitz. Cl. HT. Clear crimson-scarlet.

Climbing H. V. Machin. Cl. HT. Scarlet-crimson blooms.

Climbing Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria. Cl. HT. In all respects, excepting growth, identical with the normal type.

Climbing Lady Ashtown. Cl. HT. Pale carmine-pink, shading to golden yellow at the base.

Climbing Lady Hillingdon. Cl. HT. Clear apricot-yellow.

Climbing Mrs. W. J. Grant (Cl. Belle Siebrecht). Cl. HT. Large, soft pink flowers, borne profusely on strong canes.

Climbing Mme. Caroline Testout. Cl. HT. Warm pink flowers.

Climbing Paule Lede. Cl. HT. Carmine-rose shaded with yellow.

Climbing Perle des Jardins. Cl. T. Glowing straw-yellow, shading to dark canary-yellow.

Climbing Richmond. Cl. HT. Identical with the normal type from which it "sported."

Duchesse d'Auerstaedt. Cl. T. Flower golden yellow, center slightly shaded nankeen.

Francois Crousse. Cl. T. Brilliant crimson.

Paul's Lemon Pillar. Cl. HT. Lemon-colored, fragrant blooms.

Reine Marie Henriette. Cl. T. Well-formed flowers of bright cherry-red.

Waltham Climber No. 1. Cl. HT. Flowers bright rosy crimson, large and full; sweetly scented.

Waltham Climber No. 2. Cl. HT. A darker color than No. 1 and more fragrant.

Waltham Climber No. 3. Cl. HT. Similar to Nos. 1 and 2 in habit and growth, but still darker in color.

CLIMBING LAMBERTIANA ROSES

THIS, we believe, is the first separate offering in America of a class of Roses originated by the well-known rosarian, Peter Lambert, who is striving to produce an everblooming hardy climber, through the breeding into existing Multiflora types of other strains of Rose blood tending toward recurrent blooming. The well-known Rose, Trier, is one of his productions, and while he has not succeeded in producing everblooming climbers, he has obtained some varieties which will flower again throughout the summer, though not in the abundance of the first crop.

These Roses, while of climbing habit and adaptable to trellises or other uses of climbers, can also be allowed to make rather shapely and symmetrical bushes in the shrubbery or mixed border. We commend them particularly to the attention of those who are interested in the advance of this most important class of Roses.

The following varieties are \$1.50 each

Arndt. Pink, medium-sized flowers in loose clusters.

Excellenz von Schubert. Dark carmine-pink flowers, borne in compact clusters.

Geheimrat Dr. Mittweg. Rose-pink with yellow center.

Hauff. Double, reddish violet blooms.

Heinr. Conrad Soth. Dark rose-pink, with white eye. Single flower; sweetly scented. Very free flowering. Glossy foliage.

Kommerzienrat W. Rautenstrauch. Soft pink with light yellow center and reverse of petal whitish pink.

Korner. Reddish orange-yellow.

Lessing. Dark rose, with white stripe in middle of each petal and citron-yellow center.

Uhland. Reddish yellow bloom with slightly fringed petals.

Von Liliencron. White, with a shading of soft pink; yellow stamens.



AUSTRIAN BRIER ROSES

A MOST interesting and important class of Roses, based on *Rosa foetida*. Though called Austrian Brier, the species is native to Asia. It contributes great value to the garden by reason of the definitely substantial yellow color of the flowers and the enduring quality of the plants, which bloom very abundantly quite early in the spring Rose season. The growth is peculiar and rather leggy, so that these Roses do best when kept either where other Roses can be grown in front of them or in a similar place in the shrubbery. They are resentful of pruning, save by the removal of occasional old canes, and it is not unusual to find an acquainted Rose-grower keeping duplicate plants so that when he prunes one year he need not expect bloom on that plant.

Many efforts have been made to combine the remarkable color quality of the Austrian Brier with other Roses, but it is reluctant to mate with other species. The Pernetiana Roses show importantly this yellow tendency, which is said to result from the infusion of *Rosa foetida* blood into the Hybrid Tea strain.

Austrian Copper. Bright coppery red, the reverse of the petals golden yellow. 75 cts. ea.

Harison's Yellow. Bright golden yellow flowers. 75 cts. each.

Persian Yellow. A double-flowered form, darker yellow than Harison's Yellow. 75 cts. each.

Sonnenlicht. Canary-yellow: sweet-scented. \$1 each.

RUGOSA ROSES AND THEIR HYBRIDS

THE advent into America of *Rosa rugosa* from northern China, Korea, and Japan, has given a notable facility to American Rose-growing. They were first introduced by Thunberg in 1784. Not only are the species themselves, with their wrinkled leaves (*rugose* is the scientific term for "wrinkled"), hardy, attractive in form and lovely in bloom, but their hybrids are fine.

The Rugosa species are useful as single plants on the lawn, retaining their vigorous and bushy habit with perfect foliage throughout the season, and they form superb hedges which, when they grow too tall, may be ruthlessly cut off, renewing wholly in one or two seasons from the root. The plants may reach 5 to 8 feet in height, and certain of the hybrids are of even greater vigor. All the Rugosa Roses bloom abundantly in the spring and tend constantly to recur in bloom during the season, providing, indeed, the only reliable hardy constant-blooming Roses available all over America.

All the Rugosa Roses are \$1 each, \$9 for 10, except where noted, for strong field-grown plants

Arnold. Glowing scarlet.

Atropurpurea. Light crimson and chestnut-brown.

Belle Poitevine. Clear magenta-pink.

Blanc Double de Coubert. Semi-double, fragrant, pure white flowers. 75 cts. each.

Conrad Ferdinand Meyer. Flowers fragrant, clear bright silvery rose. 75 cts. each.

F. J. Grootendorst. "A Rugosa Rose with the flowers of a red carnation." \$1 each.

Hansa. Large, reddish violet flowers. 75 cts. ea.

Hildenbrandseck. Light carmine.

Max Graf. See Hardy Climbing Roses on page 24.

Mme. Charles Frederick Worth. Rosy carmine; large clusters; vigorous.

Mme. Georges Bruant. Large flowers of pure white, with a rich fragrance.

New Century. Clear flesh-pink, with light red center, petals sometimes bordered creamy white.

Nova Zembla. Its large, double, sweet-scented flowers are nearly white in color. 75 cts. each.

Rugosa. Pink and red seedlings. 75 cts. each.

Rugosa alba. This is the white form of the native Japanese species. Its blooms often measure 3 inches across, are produced singly or in clusters, and are followed by brilliant red fruits or hips which continue the decorative effect of the whole plant. Admirably adapted for hedge use. 75 cts. each.

Rugosa alba plena. Double white form of the above variety.

Rugosa repens alba. Produces immense single white flowers in profusion.

Rugosa rubroplena. Dark double red form of Rugosa.

Rose a Parfum de l'Hay. Large, full, fragrant flowers, cherry-red in color.

Roserie de l'Hay. Dark red flowers, profusely produced; delightful perfume.

Sir Thomas Lipton. Double, pure white flowers.

Schneezweg. Snow-white flowers which are semi-double and center filled with yellow stamens.

HYBRID SWEETBRIERS

THE familiar Sweetbrier, or Eglantine, fragrant in its leaves and stems as well as its flowers, is a native Rose of England—*Rosa rubiginosa*. Some years ago, Lord Penzance, an English rosarian, made a number of hybrids with this English Sweetbrier and sent out a set of notably fine varieties.

Most of these Sweetbriers are of rampant and vigorous growth, requiring abundant room. They have single or semi-double flowers which appear only at the time of spring bloom, but their foliage is excellent during the whole growing season, and these subjects are particularly useful for parks, along driveways and in shrubbery borders, where each plant can be allowed a wide spread for its growth and beauty. They are all completely hardy.

All the Hybrid Sweetbriers are \$1 each for strong field-grown plants

Amy Robsart. Bright rose in color.

Anne of Geierstein. Dark velvety crimson; delightfully fragrant.

Brenda. Delicate peach-rose.

Catherine Seyton. Soft rosy pink flowers, with bright golden stamens.

Edith Bellenden. Flowers pale rose.

Flora McIvor. Pure white, delicately suffused and blushed with rose; fragrant.

Green Mantle. Rose-red blooms.

Jeannie Deans. Scarlet-crimson flowers.

Julia Mannering. Soft pearly pink.

Lady Penzance. Lovely, soft copper tint.

Lord Penzance. A lovely shade of fawn or ecru, tinted with lemon.

Lucy Ashtown. Pure white, with pink edge.

Lucy Bertram. Deep crimson, pure white center.

Rose Bradwardine. Clear pink flowers.

MISCELLANEOUS VALUABLE ROSES

GROUPED under this heading are some old and new Roses of much greater importance and interest to the real Rose-lover than many of the more conventional forms. The Provence or Cabbage Roses and the China or Bengal Roses are members of classes which were dominant in Rose-growing prior to the introduction of the Hybrid Teas and many of the Hybrid Perpetuals. They are particularly commended to those who desire to become thoroughly acquainted with the Rose family.

DAMASK, MUSK, AND GALLICA OR FRENCH ROSES

Here are the old Roses that came into England from Asia and Asia Minor in the sixteenth century, eventually becoming the parents of the Hybrid Perpetual class. Some more modern sorts have been bred into this group. We are glad to give Rose-lovers opportunity to become acquainted with these sources of modern Roses.

All these Roses are \$1 each for strong field-grown plants

Belle des Jardins. Gal. Bright reddish purple, striped white.

Commandant Beaurepaire. Gal. Bright rose, striped purplish violet, marbled and dotted white.

Georges Vibert. Gal. Purplish red blooms, suffused with violet and striped with white.

Henry Fouquier. Soft pink.

Lady Curzon. Gal. Large, single, rose-colored flowers.

Mme. d'Hebray. Gal. Large blooms of white, striped with rose.

Œillet Flamand. Gal. Variegated white and pink.

Œillet Parfait. Gal. Red flowers striped lilac and purple.

Panachee Double. Gal. Striped lilac and rose.

Perle des Panachees. Gal. White, striped lilac and pale violet.

President Dutailly. Gal. Large, full, cupped blooms of carmine-purple, very fragrant.

Rosa damascena (Damask Rose). Deep rose-color and very fragrant.

R. gallica. Single blooms of rose-color.

R. gallica splendens. Bright carmine.

R. morica. Clear pink flowers.

R. mundi. Gal. Large, semi-double red flowers striped with white.

Tricolore de Flandre. Gal. White flowers striped reddish purple and violet.

York and Lancaster. Gal. Red and white striped, sometimes veined; very sweet.



MOSS ROSES (*Rosa centifolia muscosa*)

THESE hardy old favorites of the gardens of our grandmothers are in the same class as the little-known Cabbage Rose, which was based on the Caucasian species, *Rosa centifolia*. The flower is surrounded by a mossy excrescence which gives it distinction and beauty, and the blooms are exceedingly fragrant, when produced in June.

All Moss Roses are 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10, except where noted, for strong field-grown plants

Baron de Wassener. Light crimson. \$1 each.

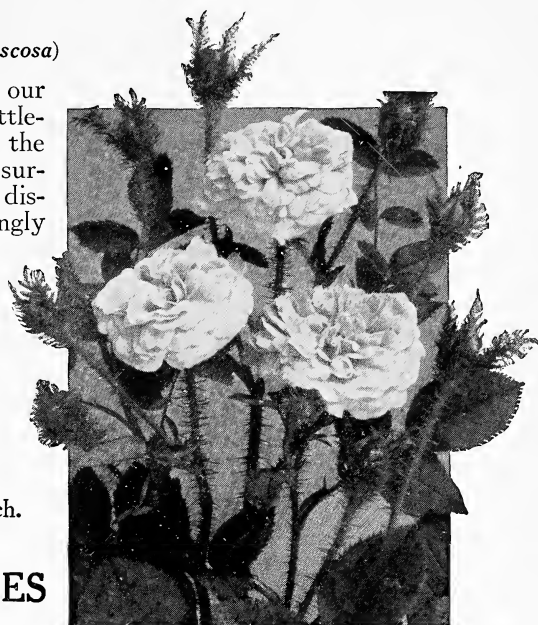
Blanche Moreau. Pure snowy white.

Chapeau de Napoleon (Crested Moss). Delightfully fragrant, pale rosy pink blooms.

Communis. Lovely shade of pink.

La Neige. Pure white flowers. \$1 each.

Salet. Rosy pink with the true Moss Rose odor. \$1 each.



The Moss Rose

PROVENCE OR CABBAGE ROSES

Rosa centifolia

PROBABLY these old, old Roses include the sorts that existed when the Rose was called the "Queen of Flowers" first in Athens 2,600 years ago. They are ruggedly hardy and very fragrant, and a group of them in a corner of the Rose-garden or along a driveway will be likely to give much pleasure.

All Provence or Cabbage Roses are \$1 each

Cabbage. Rosy pink flowers; very sweet-scented.

Konigin von Danemark. Delicate flesh-rose, with darker center.

La Noblesse. Flower light rose, with bright carmine center.

Æillet. Pink flower of medium size.

Petite de Hollande. Full, rose-colored blooms.

Pompon de Bourgogne. Pale pink; very fragrant.

Red Provence. Clear red; sweet.

Unique Blanche. Pure white; very fragrant.

Vierge de Clery. Large white flowers.

PEMBERTON'S ROSES

THIS class of Roses was originated by the Rev. Joseph H. Pemberton, of England. We have grouped these together for their more or less similar habit of growth. They are mainly used as a shrub Rose or as specimen plants on the lawn, being bushy and growing on an average of from 4 to 7 feet high. The Hybrid Musks are much desired for their peculiar sweet musk fragrance. Most of the varieties are everblooming, as described, and most of them are of the cluster type.

These Roses are \$1 each for strong field-grown plants

HYBRID TEA

Ceres. Blush, with yellow shading.

Francesca. Apricot, semi-single flowers.

HYBRID MUSK

Danae. Fragrant, soft yellow blooms.

Galatea. Stone-color, edged with pink.

Kathleen. Blush-pink, similar to color of *R. canina*.

Moonlight. White flowers, flushed lemon; sweetly scented.

Pax. White with golden anthers; buds tinted lemon.

Prosperity. White, tinted pink in bud.

Thisbe. Chamois-yellow blooms in large trusses.

Vanity. Rose-pink; large.

HYBRID NOISETTE

Daybreak. Golden yellow, semi-single flowers. A continuous bloomer.

THE WILD ROSES, OR ROSE SPECIES

THE Rose is a world-wide plant, more than sixty species being recognized as native in the United States. It is, however, the Old World species that have given rise to our garden treasures in Teas, Hybrid Teas, Hybrid Perpetuals, and other Roses.

Some of the species are of especial hardiness, and all here described are notably vigorous. They are admirable for use in the shrubbery border, or to frame in a Rose-garden, or for parks or driveways.

The Wild and Species Roses need little pruning, but they should be thinned out and the old wood removed. Long and vigorous shoots should not be shortened, especially in climbing varieties, as these shoots are the most floriferous.

All the varieties not otherwise priced are \$1 each, \$9 for 10. The varieties priced at 60 cts. each we grow in large quantities, and special prices by the hundred or thousand will be given on request

Rosa acicularis. (Northwestern North America.) Solitary deep rose flowers $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, on low stems, densely prickly. May and June.

R. altaica. See *R. spinosissima altaica*.

R. arvensis. (Hudson, 1762.) Native in Europe. A white climbing Rose with bluish brown foliage.

R. Banksiae. (Central and Western China.) Double white and yellow flowers. Not hardy in the North.

R. bella. (China.) A large shrub with bright rose-red flowers $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and showy red fruit; profuse bloomer. A very showy and attractive variety.

R. blanda. (Northeastern North America.) Slender stems up to 5 feet high. Pink flowers 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. May and June. 60 cts. each.

R. bracteata (Maria Leonida). (Lemoine, 1829.) Creamy yellow.

R. carolina (R. palustris). (Eastern and Central United States.) Fine shrub, attaining a height of 7 feet, with pink flowers about 2 inches across. June and July. 60 cts. each.

R. Davidii. (Western China.) Tall shrub, with many pink flowers $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches across; scarlet fruit.

R. Ecae. (Turkestan and Afghanistan.) A vigorous-growing bush with small, very glossy, fragrant leaves. The pale sulphur-yellow flowers are about an inch across and cover the plant completely. It grows to a height of 5 to 6 feet, and is strictly upright, presenting a very neat appearance. The strong aromatic odor of the foliage is very noticeable.

R. Fendleri (R. Woodsii Fendleri). (British Columbia to Western Texas.) Shrub with slender stems up to 4 feet. The pink, rarely white, flowers are $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 inches across. June and July.

R. gigantea. (Collette, 1888.) Native in Asia. Large white flowers. Needs plenty of winter protection—will do best in the South.

R. Giraldui. (Giraldi, 1912.) Small, reddish pink flowers, with whitish centers, are borne on strong branches. Fruit longish, scarlet-red.

Rosa gymnocarpa. (Colorado to California.) Slender stems to 10 feet; pale pink flowers 1 inch across. June and July.

R. Helenae. (Central China.) Grows 5 to 6 feet high with many-flowered clusters of pure white flowers, delicately fragrant, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. June.

R. Hugonis. (Native of Western China.) This Chinese Rose gives us the only dependable yellow shrub Rose, aside from the Austrian Brier type, from which it differs materially in graceful habit and unique blooming quality. The plants grow rapidly, and may reach a height of 6 feet when matured. The long arching branches are closely set with lovely single flowers very early in the season, sometimes even before May 1 in the latitude of Philadelphia and south. The blooms are approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, and of clear, bright yellow which does not fade to white. The foliage is pale green, finely divided, persistent, and on curiously thorned red stems. The plant is dependably hardy. \$1.50 each.

R. Jackii. (Korea.) Low, procumbent shrub, with clusters of white flowers $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. June and July.

R. humilis. (United States.) Closely allied to *R. carolina*. A splendid shrub for massing and naturalizing; grows 4 to 6 feet high, producing pink flowers 2 inches across in June and July. 60 cts. each.

R. laevigata (Cherokee Rose). (China and Japan.) Climber, covered with prickly bristles; fragrant white flowers $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches across. Not hardy North. June.

R. lucida (R. virginiana). (Eastern North America.) This and the following are shrubs of great usefulness in large plantings. Grows to 5 feet in height and bears in June a profusion of pink flowers amid the glossy foliage. Is very effective along roadsides and driveways. 60 cts. each.

R. macrantha. (Southern France.) A shrub with uniform hooked prickles and few flowers, 3 inches across and light pink in color. June.

R. macrophylla. (Himalayas.) Large shrub with almost unarmed branches. The red flowers are about 2 inches across. Not hardy North.



Rosa morica. A variety of *R. canina*, with light pink flowers in June.

R. Moyesii. (Western China.) Shrub up to 10 feet, with deep blood-red flowers in June. It is undoubtedly the most interesting of all species recently put into commerce, because of its intense red color.

R. multiflora. (Japan and China.) A strong-growing, upright shrub easily reaching 6 feet and covered in June with pyramidal corymbs of small white flowers. The parent of many fine climbers and itself a valuable Rose in the shrubbery. 60 cts. each.

R. multiflora cathayensis. (China.) Of slender but vigorous climbing habit. The flowers, clear pink and 2 to 2½ inches in diameter, are borne in large, many-flowered clusters. Said to be the parent form of the well-known Crimson Rambler.

R. multibracteata. (Western China.) Grows 6 feet high; clusters of pink flowers 1¼ inches across, followed by orange-red fruit.

R. nitida. Native from Newfoundland to Massachusetts. A low, upright shrub, 1½ feet high; bears light pink flowers 1 to 2 inches across, usually solitary, in June and July. The branches are covered with straight prickles and numerous bristles. Leaves narrow, oblong, acutely pointed at both ends and of a bright shiny green.

R. odorata. (Western China.) Light pink flowers of large size. The parent of all the Tea Roses; not hardy North.

R. omeiensis. (Western China.) A vigorous shrub; flowers pure white and fragrant, about an inch in diameter, borne singly at the ends of the short lateral twigs, followed by showy fruits.

R. pomifera. (Europe and Western Asia.) A densely branched shrub up to 6 feet. The pink flowers are 1½ to 2 inches across; fruit very large and handsome. June and July.

R. Pratii. (Western China.) Slender-branched, thorny shrub 8 feet high, bearing pink flowers ¾ inch across; fruits scarlet.

R. rubrifolia. (Europe.) Very striking because of its blue-green foliage, deeply tinted with purplish red. The single flowers are deep pink at first, fading lighter with age; scarlet fruit.

R. rubiginosa. (Europe.) The botanical type from which have arisen the Hybrid Sweetbriars. A desirable hardy shrub of compact habit, which not only blooms beautifully with its bright pink flowers in small clusters, but continuously exhales the Sweetbrier fragrance.

R. rubiginosa magnifica. Coppery pink.

R. saturata. (Central China.) Grows 8 feet high; dark red flowers, 2 inches in diameter; fruit coral-red.

R. sericea. (Lindley, 1820.) Yellowish white flowers and red fruits.

Rosa setigera. The wild Rose of eastern America sometimes called the "Prairie Rose," though it is native along the whole Atlantic seaboard from Ontario and Wisconsin to Texas and Florida. Its single deep rose flowers are borne profusely in clusters, and its foliage is distinct in hue. While the plant is naturally a bush of 5 to 6 feet in height, it may readily climb to 8 to 10 feet. An excellent shrub. 60 cts. each.

R. setipoda. (Central China.) A tall, vigorous shrub with stout, arching stems covered thickly with spines, dark green foliage, and pink flowers about 2 inches in diameter in 15 to 20-flowered clusters.

R. Soulieana. (Western China.) Upright, spreading shrub, growing to 12 feet in height; flowers white, 1½ inches across, in clusters.

R. spinosissima. (Europe, Western Asia, and China.) A very variable Rose, broadly known as the Scotch Rose. The plants form symmetrical low shrubs, clothed in vivid green during the whole growing season, and are covered very early in the bloom season with single flowers, usually white and sometimes light pink or yellowish. Particularly pleasing because of its low-growing habit and symmetrical form.

R. spinosissima altaica. Identical with the above in habit of growth, but distinguished by unusually large white flowers, ranging often to 3 inches across. It is also known as the "Northern Cherokee Rose."

R. spinosissima fulgens. One of the well-known Scotch Roses, with single, pale pink flowers which last only a few days but are well worth growing because of their exceptional beauty. The stems are covered with prickles, the leaves rather small, and the fruit comparatively large, black, and shining.

R. Sweginzowi. (Western China.) An erect, moderately growing shrub with very large compressed prickles and small leaves. The flowers are pink, about 1¾ inches across usually borne in clusters of three. The fruit is oblong, and nearly an inch in length.

R. Wichuraiana. (Japan.) The "Memorial Rose." A very handsome trailing Rose bearing abundant white flowers, set in lovely glossy foliage. Particularly satisfactory for covering banks and rockeries. 60 cts. each.

R. Willmottiae. (Western China.) A shrub 5 to 10 feet high, with rose-purple flowers 1 to 1¼ inches across. May and June.

R. Webbiana. (Himalayas to Afghanistan and Turkestan.) This is an erect shrub with prickly stems. Its flowers are large, pink, and mostly solitary.

R. Xanthina. Native to China. Golden yellow flowers, with open center, are larger than those of *R. Ecæ*. It blooms rather sparingly, and the habit of growth is more or less crawling.

R. Xanthina, var. Allard. Pure chrome-yellow, very free flowering and double. Very beautiful.

Rosa Moyesii
(See page 31)



Bobbink & Atkins



Rutherford New Jersey